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IS
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IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
12th July.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT	8030	....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA.	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA ...	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

31st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8030	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	SINGLE, "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	494 or 495		891 or 742-8	
,, LONDON	627 or 628		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
		1913.	1913.
*City of London	9000	..	19 July
*City of Birmingham..	7475	..	6th Ag.
City of Sparta.....	5415	13th Ag.	..
*City of Calcutta	7630	..	16th Ag
*City of York	7810	..	30th Ag
Trafford Hall	5321	..	24th Sp
A Steamer	..	..	27th Sp
*City of Lahore	6875	..	15th Oc

* The above steamer are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy

FARES.	1st class single.	1st class return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

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For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 412, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	2185	Friday 18th July	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 24th July.	9 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 24th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS,
(Weekly).

S.S. "Bankura," 3,159, tons, on Thursday the 24th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358 Thursday	24th July.
*Pentakota	3412 ,,	7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305 ,,	21st ,,
*Palamcotta	3413 ,,	4th Sept.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
17th July, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra	4039..	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad..	8000..	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilauber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad...	8000..	....	1st Dec
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Giesla....	4200..	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 750
,, London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back ,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 551*
To London via Trieste and back ,833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Austria....	7588	D. Cosulich	6th Aug. 1913

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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For further particulars regarding freight,

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TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents

BANKS.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000
		=say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

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Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
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And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

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Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£	1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	400,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

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Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

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Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
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Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
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By Grattan Geary.

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BANKS.

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ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

IN HYDE PARK TO-DAY.

London in June—London to-day, one of those last glowing glory days. London in June is the world in perspective and the chair in Hyde Park is a splendid vantage ground from which to view it. Cars, cars, cars, on they come—low little racers, earth or dust colour skim along Brood-walk on their way to the unknown beyond—brown, clean shaven, eager young faces, just visible above the steering wheels and one imagines the length of limb concealed by the bonnet.

Then the family cars—*big Napiers occupied in the most part* with London's well-born youngsters. Stiff, erect, in the middle of the seat sits nurse, the baby on her knee, and the rest of the children facing her and on either side; and the children living bundles of exquisite lace and muslin, well-groomed little boys, adorable elder girls with their long curls and their little parosols. A soft whirr, denotes the advent of *those masterpieces in motors.* Great beautiful blue creatures, from the plain silver lamps to the invisible crest, they fill one with a sense of delight. One knows without raising the eyes what they will contain—the beautiful debutante and her chaperon, or the girl bride and her husband, and occasionally a Jewish face, handsome and heavy.

From THE EVENING NEWS, June 4th, 1913.

WHEREVER there is a crowd of cars it is inevitably the NAPIER which attracts the attention, not only of the observant journalist but also of the general public.

Sole Agents for NAPIER MOTORS LTD. and for their

"MASTERPIECES IN MOTORS,"

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

DOCTOR'S ORDERS.

TAKE BATLIWALA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
for Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are a certain cure.
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KESHAVLAL AMULAKH, CHIMANLAL RAMCHAND, LAXMICHAND PANACHAND, MANILAL SURAJMAL and MANILAL KHOOSHALCHAND, all of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, who until lately carried on business in the name, style and firm of Messrs. Amulakhchand Khoobchand and Co. have contracted TO SELL to our client BUDROODIN AHMEDJI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwike the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement 181 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 753. New No. 3383, Old Survey No. 3236 and 3237, and New Survey No. 1873, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Muncipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 552, Street No. 35, 37 all which premises are situate at and on the Southern side of Sutar Chawl Road, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by a passage leading to the Juma Musjid, on the West by the property of Ruttonchand Lalji, on the North by the said Sutar Chawl Road, and on the South by the said Juma Musjid, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors and their tenants.—Dated this 16th day of July, 1913.

VACHHA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1913, for the SUPPLY of 12, 5, and 3 inches CAST IRON PIPES, special castings and Hydrants, etc.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, M.S.E.A.M.I.M.E.,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 15th July, 1913.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, tha 19th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.,

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Waler horse, 15-3 quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Australian brake, in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ICE MACHINERY, WITH PLANTS, ETC., COMPLETE.

Under instructions from the Liquidator the Fraser Ice Factory, Co., Lt., in Liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 1st August next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Company's Factofy, at Frere Road, Mody Bay, the following machinery at first in one lot or in three separate lots or piecemeal as may suit the intending purchasers.

There are 3 separate plants, one for 10 tons ice, and two for 6 tons ice, complete with boilers, engines, condensers, blocks, ice tanks, refrigerators, air condensers, steelseparaters and receivers, water pumps, etc., etc.

Also extra parts of machinery such as economisers traveller, saw benches, some pipss and valves, amonia pipes and valves, water tanks, shaftings with pulleys, feed pumps, sea water pipes, pore cooler, oil filters, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th July, 1913.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied,—Chuckla, No. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 and 10 P.M.
PICTURES ONLY, 8-30 to 9-30 P.M.

LAST FEW DAYS
OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
WONG TOY SUN.
The Celebrated Chinese Transformist finishes his engagement on Friday. All who have not seen him should take advantage of the opportunity.

The £ 5 Note Offer.

Owing to objections which have been raised by the authorities it has been found necessary to cancel the offer made by Wong Toy Sun of a £5 note to the person who identified him on Thursday.

PICTURE PROGRAMME.

Included in it is a thrilling love story of the Norsemen Days and a Special Topical illustrating the Jubilee Celebration of the Kaiser.

NEXT WEEK.

The Management have the pleasure of presenting next week the finest combined variety and Cinema Programme ever seen in Bombay. Wong Toy Sun on Saturday night will show off the mystic mantle of the East, but as the Immaculate Man from the West Mr. G. Stillwell will be found just as entertaining with a complete change of programme of Mystery and Magic.

Another Great Feature will be the showing of a series of films illustrating Capt. Scott's Expedition, for which Excelsior have secured the exclusive Bombay rights. This story of

THE POLAR TRAGEDY
will be found of
ABSORBING INTEREST.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EVERY EVENING including Sunday,
at 6-45 and 10 P. M.

To meet the high standard of Lyrical Dances the orchestra has now been augmented and will in future be under the direction of a well-known Musical Professor.

THREE NEW DANCES BY
Mlle. ROSHANARA
(a). SUNRISE.
(b). MOMENT MUSIC ALE (Schubert)
(c.) AUTUMN REVELS
Assisted by
ALEXIS JACKOVLEW.
Mlle. BENZONI
AND
Mlle. DORIN
in excerpts from Faust ballet.
JACKOVLEW TRIO
in their entertaining Hungarian Scena, with a new repertorie of songs.
5 CINEMA SELECTIONS.
1. The FIGHTING CHAPLAIN.
With stirring scenes from the American Civil War.
2. HIRING A GEM.
A domestic Comedy.
3. The PHONEY SINGER.
A case of deception.
4. USES OF DYNAMITE.
Films instructive, interesting and entertaining.
5 THE SAVING SIGN (Drama).

Prices: Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, As. 8; Gallery, As. 4.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.
Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per „
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand *
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
A BRILLIANT CINES' MASTERPIECE.
THE SISTERS' ORDEAL
(3,000 Feet— Parts. 3)
A stirring story of the Australian Bush, taken amidst entirely natural surroundings. It's simply packed full of thrilling situations, every foot of the picture developing some new sensation.
FULL SHARE OF COMICS.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 5.**
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4²³/₃₂d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
Imported in India solely
BY
The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY;

ALSO AT:—
9, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA;

MADRAS AGENTS:—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.
MADRAS;

KARACHI AGENTS:—
MESSRS. EWART, WYRIE & CO.
KARACHI.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS.
HULL, ENGLAND.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

WANTED.

WANTED SERVICES of a qualified SURGEON, on board a Steamer leaving Bombay, on 17th August, for Liverpool via Suez Canal and Marseilles in exchange for a free passage.
For further particulars apply to,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

WANTED.—TWO SUB-OVERSEERS, on a consolidated salary of Rs. 50 each, on temporary establishment. Apply with the testimonials before the 30th instant.
D. R. SATARAWALA,
Executive Engineer, East Khandesh District.
Jalgaon, 14th July, 1913.

WANTED, from August 1st, an UNFURNISHED ROOM, with Board. No boarding houses considered. Cuffe Parade on Apollo Bunder preferred. Terms must be moderate. Write with full particulars to Box No. 999, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, 'Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—AN EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply:—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE
HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

COMMENCING
Saturday, July 19th.
MR. EDGAR WARWICK
PRESENTS THE
COURT CARDS
In their novel and unique entertainment
MUSIC, MIRTH, MELODY, EXCELLENCE & REFINEMENT.
DON'T MISS THE
MALE QUARLETTE
Doors open 9-15, Curtain 10 P. M.
PRICES:—Rs. 5, 3 and 1.
Plan of Seats at ROSE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage
Obtainable Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
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SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always the made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column, ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line Steamer Schildturm 3187 tons, Captain D, Kloppinburg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

The Steamer Ekbatana, 2887 tons, Captain W. Kreiger, will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo,

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Barala, 1899 tons Captain R. A. Millne, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 658 deck pasengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Dwarka, 759 tons Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Busreh &c., via Karachi with a general cargo 2 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

The steamer Astoria, 2743 tons, Captain R. Hogan, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Barry with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Meteor, 2546 tons, Captain J. Reinmersen arrived yesterday from Balik Japan, via Singapore with petroleum in bulk.

The steamer Abydos, 1,940 tons, Captain E. Davies, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab with a cargo of rice.

The Steamer Heim, 759 tons, Captain A. Prikson, sailed yesterday for Bangkok with a general cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Shingo Maru, 3664 tons, Captain T. O'Kuma, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc. with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Vorwaerts 3,727 tons, Captain S. Clanuak, sailedy yesterday for Kobe &c. with a general cargo and 4 cabin passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Lindula, 2183 tons, Captain T. Walk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban &c. with a general cargo 6 cabin and 123 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 15th July 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr Talbot.....R Navy
H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Henley .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 16.

Astoria .... 2743 Hogan .....T M and Co
Abydos .....1940 Davies .....B and A S N Co
Arcadia.....3514 Barcham .....P and O Co
Banca.....3791 Garwood .....P and O Co
Breconian .... 2577 Jones .....K N and Co
City of Bristol ...4345 Henderson ...K N & Co
City of Bombay 3353 Scarry .....K N & Co
Hoscinee... 964 Fanning.....T Morrison & Co
Kasara..... 505 Morrison .....M M and Co
Khosron.....2410 Hannah .....T M and Co
Kirkfield .....3060 Dermody.... T M and Co
Kamakura Maru ...3795 H.ri.....N Y Kaisha
Lindula.....2183 Walk .....M M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Meteon.....2543 Remmerson...W & A G & Co
Nyanza...2642 Mcallister.....W and A G Co
Nairung.....2862 McNeil..... .....T M Co
Ramsay.....2739 Mullan .....P and O Co
Sased..... 157 Bonsfield...Arab Strs Ld
Sildra ..... 2097 Bryn..... The Bombay Co
Salamis.....2796 Rodger.....T M & Co
Scharzfels ..3533 Stryker...W and A G and Co
Stephanotis...2584 Goodridge...A Yule and Co
Schildturm...3187 Klappenburg...W & A G &Co
Trieste.....3208 Grimme.....A L S N Co
Islami..... 1604 Hughes..... T M & Co
Canare.....3889 Dogge ...Java...M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest. Date.	Agents.
A Sicilia	3186	Ranchi	Genoa 17-7	R Line
B Lindenfels	3525	Muller	18-7	W & A Graham & Co
C & R Dido	3127	Williams	Hull	J F and Co
D & E Neumfels	3541	Freiehs	Karachi	W and A G and Co
F Umta	3492	Babb		M M & Co
G Sabarmati	024	Samsoodin		Bo S N Co
G Budrie	1613	Fisher	Arab Strs Ld	
H Umsinga	1869	Cox	Liverpool	W & A G & Co
K Mahronda	4921	Armstrong	London	16-7...K N and Co
M Villa-de-Oran	3054	Masson		J M & Co
N Morocco	2476	Pickering	19.7	J F & Co
O Salient	2419	West Cott		S Smid & Co
P Clan Sinclair	3291	Smith		J Finlay & Co
Q Garula	1899	Milne		M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool ...23-7 W and A G & Co
3	Shirala	3400	Beck	Karachi ...18-7 M M and Co
4	Hidalgo	2760	Horbord	Hull ...25-7 J F & Co
5	Ekbatana	860	Krizan	Antwerp...18-7 W & A G & Co
6	Kybfels	3159	Frisins	Hamburg...19-7 W & A G & Co
7	Bomera	3189	Burns	Dunkirk ...18-7 W and A G & Co
10 & 11	Chupra	3954	McFadyn	Antwerp... 19-7...M M & Co
12 & 13	Egypt	4207	Summers	London ... 19-7...P and O Co
14	Linga	957	Butler	M M and Co
15	Bombay Maru	3398	Fazawa	Kobe... 23-7...N Y Kaisha

H W V D

Dwarka ....759 Moxon ..... M M and Co

M W D D

Markgraf.....3325 Tantzen ..... A S & Co

H W P D

Netravati.....699 Fakeera .....B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Astoria	Hogan	Barry, June 14
16	Meteor.....	Remmersen.	Balik Papan
	Abydos	Davies	Akyab, July 2
	Lindula	Walk	Oban, June 27
	Schildturm...	Kloppenbug	Hburg June 15

DEPARTURES.

July	Vesse's	Commanders.	From
16	Heim	Erikson ...	Bangkok
	Shinyo Maru.	Okbuma ...	Kobe, &c
	Vorwaerts ...	Clatnak ...	Kobe, &c

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Ekbasana, Kreiger, for Antwerp.
" Barala, Milne, for Persian Gulf.
" Dwarka, Moxon, for Busreb, &c.

The following vesse's began to load yesterday.

Steamer Abydos, for Karachi, &c
" Lindula, for Durban, &c
" Salsette, for Aden
" Kamakura Maru, for Kobe, &c

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Golconda, left Aden, 15th inst. p.m. to-day.

The Ellerman Line steamer Trafford Hall, arrived at Marseilles homeward bound in the afternoon of the 14th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, outward bound passed Suez on the morning of the 15th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—112 bales wool, J Karra ; 60 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co ; 100 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons; 50 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 2,000 cwts oilcake, New Mofussil Co ; 1,005 cwts groundnut oilcake, J M Bilimoria and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; 10 bales wool, H Chagmal.

City of Bombay s—99 cwts gum Arabic, S Cooverji and Co ; 96 cwts gum, S Khetsey and Co ; 960 cwts linseed oilcake, R Dorabji and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, L H Mercrombie and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, K Nixon Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—381 cwts staves of hogshed, 309 cwts heads of hogshead, iron hoops, Spencer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—35 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co ; 8,300 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; 200 cwts cashewnuts, M Jafferbhoy ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed L Dreyfus and Co.

City of Bombay s—6,520 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—1 cask goat skins, E N Stein.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Bombay s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER,

City of Bombay s—49,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—500 cwts myrabolams, Kalliandas Bros ; 203 gum Arabic, G Sojpal ; 201 cwts turmeric, T Rawji ; 91 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 7 casks goat skins, 1 bale buffalo hides, Thos Cook and Son ; 201 cwts gum Arabic, S Cooverji and Co ; 205 cwts gum, Arabic S Khetsay and Co.

Egypt s—548 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Mahronda s—8 bales cotton, waste, S Raichand ; 73 bales hemp, D M Doongaji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mahronda s—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Ville de Oran s—30 bales cotton waste, 103. bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

Romera s—1218 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—2500 cwts cottonseed, J Damji and Co; 4000 cwts cottonseed, F Toolsidas; 64 cwts logs of wood, C Macdonald and Co.

Dido s—2000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co; 2000 cwts cottonseed, D Nanji and Co; 8000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 1000 cwts cottonseed, H Hanchnai and Co; 12000 cwts castorseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Dido s—55 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ekbatana s—342 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 501 cwts castorseed, J M Bilimoria and Co.

Chupra s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Bros 55 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation; 65 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Newenfels s—100 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 45 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1000 tons manganese ore, C I Mining and Co.

Kybfels s—6000 cwts castorseed, 7000 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros.

Lindenfels s—4000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 50 nigerseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—40 cwts gingillyseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MADRAS.

Nairung s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 16.

Steamer Kamakura Maru from Kobe Agents N Y Kaisha, 198 cases clocks, 111 cases refined camphor, 10 cases glass plates, 30 cases glass beads, 20 boxes gum benjamin, 8 cases 36 bags gambier, 22 cases 2 pkgs glass bangles, 348 bags, rice, 550 bags sago flour, 12 cases peppermint crystal, 6 cases peppermint oil, 5 cases glass bottles, 126 cases lampware, 396 pieces copper ignots, 100 pkgs sugar candy, 1325 cases cassia, 1107 bags betelnuts, 16 bags nutmegs, 27 bags pepper, 51 bundles gunnies, 9 cases paper, 14 boxes provisions, 6 cases perfumery 25 baskets 100 bundles 150 bales ginger, 10 bags cotton seed, 381 cases 97 half chests tea, 25 cases wax, 115 bales 295 cases and 22 pkgs cotton goods, 47 cases 10 bales cotton yarn, 5 cases 2 bags silk good, 185 cases silk yarn, 400 pieces 100 bundles sandalwood, 1,040 pieces sleepers, 2,180 bundles rattans, 9,918 pieces plank, 3 cases cigars.

Steamer Abydos from Akyab, Agent Gulam Hoosein Cassum and Co., 55,531 bags rice.

Steamer Trieste from Trieste Agent A G S N Co. 1 bundle hides, 7 bundles skins, 21 bags gum arabia, 24 cases hollow glass, 11 cases glass plates and sheets, 7 cases glass beads 66 cases 1 barrel lampware, 1,185 cases glass bangles, 6 cases bottles 32 cases 355 bales paper, 95 bales dates 8 dooras, 21 bundles cotton, 142 cases cotton goods, 6 cases cotton yarn, 1 case half silken goods, 2 cases half woolen goods 6 cases woolen goods, 1 bale woolen yarn, 98 slabs tin, 6 cases colours, 178 bundles sandalwood, 1243 bundles rattans, 6,758 pieces saraya plank, 15,900 pieces sawn deal wood.

Steamer Astoria from Barry Dock via Suez, Agents T Morrison and Co. 6103 tons 17 cwts coal, 401 tons 13lbs coke.

Steamer Lindula from Durban, Agent M. M and Co 2047 tons coal, 2 cases 6 tusks 22 pieces ivory, 150 cases ghee 984 bundles cloves, 34 bundles cloves sterns.

PALITANA FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

His Excellency the Viceroy has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Palitana Flood Relief Fund, and expressed his warmest sympathies with the sufferers in the recent disaster.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Anglo-Indian Empire League, Farewell to President, Indo-British Institution, 8-30.
Arrival of a fresh contingent of Salvationists to Bombay from England.
Harwood Association Football League, G. I. P. vs. All Blacks, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : A heart void of trouble is better than a purse full of gold.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 4th inst., left Aden at 5 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Dr. L. L. Joshi will deliver a lecture on "Tuberculosis and its prevention" illustrated by magic lantern on Friday, 18th instant, at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.), in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Girgaum Branch. Mr. A. H. S. Ashton has kindly consented to preside. The public are cordially invited to be present

BANDRA DHARAMSALLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Near Bandra railway station there is a dharamsalla which I think was built about 30 years ago. It is a good strong building and affords good shelter to travellers, but the surroundings of this dharamsalla are most insanitary during the monsoon as it is almost surrounded by flood water. The road leading to it even gets blocked with water. The adjoining ground facing the dharamsalla remains wet for days at a time and tends to add to the discomforts of travellers. These will, no doubt, be grateful if steps for the improvement of this dharamsalla are taken by the officials, who are entrusted with its supervision and maintenance by making some outlet for the accumulating rain water.—Yours, etc,

F. CONCEICAO.

Bandra, July 16.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur ...	17	m 11 24	28 1
		10 58 a	23 2
Fri	18	m 0 0 a	28 3
		11 41 a	25 5
Sat	19	m 0 32 a	28 4
Sun	20	m 0 20	25 7
		1 1 a	28 2
Mon	21	m 0 59	25 8
		1 28 a	27 11
Tues.....	22	m 1 31	25 7
		1 51 a	27 7

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur ...	17	m 4 10	16 4
		5 29 a	19 10
Fri	18	m 4 52	16 3
		6 7 a	19 4
Sat	19	m 5 31	16 5
		6 41 a	13 11
Sun	20	m 6 7	16 7
		7 12 a	18 7
Mon	21	m 6 40	16 11
		7 41 a	18 5
Tues.....	22	m 7 11	17 5
		8 10 a	18 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
17 (Thursday)	do 6h. 10m.	do 7h. 19m
18 (Friday)	do 6h. 10m.	do 7h. 18m
19 (Saturday)	do 6h. 11m.	do 7h. 18m
20 (Sunday)	do 6h. 11m.	do 7h. 18m
21 (Monday)	do 6h. 11m.	do 7h. 18m
22 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 12m.	do 7h. 18m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon July 18th, 11h. 36-4m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 26th, 30h. 28-7m. p.m.; New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 38-1m. p.m.; First Quarter, 9th, 9h. 33-0m. a.m

THE WEATHER.

INCREASE OF RAIN FORECASTED IN THE NORTH-EAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 16.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India, the east of the Central Provinces, the West Coast, Bombay, the Deccan, Mysore, and the Madras Deccan; fairly general in the west of the United Provinces, in the south-east of the Punjab; and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the east of the United Provinces, Hyderabad and south-east Madras, and the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Diamond Island, three inches; Moulmein four; Benares and Meerut, two; Mainpuri, one; Multan, a half Khandwa; one; Hoshangabad, one-and-a half; Nagpur, Pachmarhi, three; Chanda, two; Ratnagiri, three; Belgaum, Parbhan and Aurangabad, a half; Mercara, four, Calicut and Cochin, two; Ootacamund, one-and-a-half and Kurnool and Gopalpur, one.

The disturbance over the Bay is developing into a storm which has its centre this morning about 100 miles off the Orissa coast. The temperature is now nearly normal everywhere.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in the north-east of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's Hosp
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	52·16	51·17	51·94
Wednesday, 16th July...	0·20	0·22	0·25
Total.....	52·36	51·39	52·19

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. July 16.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1911	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·13	40·88	21·56	15·95

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 16th July	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
1 29	54 41

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugao of the Meteorological Report for Western India.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rain fall. Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date.
		In. Ct.	In. Ct.
74	66	4·50	79 82

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Station.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 15th	93·8	82·0	...	...
Jask ...	94·3	76·8	...	...
Muskat 15th ...	92·8	84·4	...	...
Multan ...	102·3	77·5	0·46	4·46
Rawalpindi ..	90·9	76·6	0·01	6·16
Lahore ...	94·9	79·2	...	6·28
Sirsa	93·8	78·0	...	11·36
Ambala ...	91·5	76·9	...	13·22
Delhi ..	91·5	79·3	...	8·39
Agra ...	88·0	78·5	0·29	3·61
Mainpuri ...	89·3	77·6	1·15	4·42
Jhansi ...	91·1	76·5	0·04	2·36
Cawnpore ...	89·6	79·5	...	7·20
Allahabad ...	91·6	79·5	0·03	6·69
Jacobabad ...	108·6	83·8	...	0·82
Karachi ...	89·5	82·0	...	0·67
Ajmer ...	95·6	82·2	...	5·69
Jaipur ...	96·7	78·1	0·06	5·01
Kotah ...	99·6	81·1	...	3·56
Bhuj ...	92·5	79·0	...	6·11
Dwarka ...	90·3	82·2	...	3·35
Verawal ...	86·6	80·8	0·02	18·42
Rajkot ...	93·1	73·3	...	13·27
Bhavnagar Para.	94·0	78·3	...	24·92
Surat ...	89·9	79·1	0·04	23·24
Ahmedabad ...	92·6	79·7	...	15·06
Deesa ...	91·8	77·9	...	10·66
Neemuch ...	88·9	75·0	...	7·72
Indore ...	86·6	75·6	0·01	8·79
Jubbulpore ...	88·3	73·8	0·22	13·28
Saugor ...	86·8	71·1	0·51	11·59
Hoshangabad ...	86·1	72·1	1·33	8·92
Khandwa ...	84·2	72·1	1·23	11·61
Akola ...	84·2	74·5	0·47	9·66
Amraoti ...	87·1	73·8	2·97	19·31
Nagpur ...	84·0	74·5	2·29	17·77
Chanda ...	85·7	76·6	0·02	9·97
Raipur ...	86·9	77·2	0·32	45·05
BOMBAY ...	86·9	77·9	0·32	45·05
Ratnagiri ...	81·4	74·4	3·35	49·22
Mormugao ..	83·5	74·7	1·05	26·24
Karwar ..	83·7	74·0	0·91	55·83
Malegaon ...	86·9	74·1	0·27	7·99
Ahmednagar ...	83·1	70·0	0·23	13·90
Poona ...	83·5	71·8	0·07	16·51
Sholapur ...	82·3	72·1	0·15	8·31
Bijapur ...	83·2	71·3	...	8·42
Belgaum ...	72·3	67·0	0·64	11·88
Aurangabad ...	83·4	70·2	0·44	11·40
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	80·9	72·2	0·29	20·79
Hyderabad ...	78·8	70·7	0·03	7·53
Mangalore ...	82·8	74·2	0·49	53·68
Calicut ...	80·8	72·1	2·12	40·36
Cochin ...	83·7	74·7	2·17	36·81
Colombo ...	85·5	73·5	0·23	8·98
Masulipatam ...	87·8	76·2	0·02	3·78
Bellary ...	85·0	75·8	...	3·04
Cuddapah ...	89·5	73·5	0·26	4·00
Madras ...	92·5	81·0	0·01	2·50
Bangalore ...	76·8	66·8	0·01	6·72
Coimbatore ...	84·9	70·3	0·37	1·89
Trichinopoly ...	95·1	78·3	...	1·28
Negapatam ...	97·7	80·7	...	1·04

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 16th July, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan records 0·46" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at that station and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Sirsa and Lahore ; minimum temperature is below normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme north-western districts ; Agra has had 0·29" and Mainpuri 1·15". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in defect at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in south Rajputana.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0·22" Saugor 0·51" Hoshangabad 1·33" Khandwa 1·23" Akola 0·47" Amraoti 0·12" Nagpur 2·97" and Chanda 2·29." Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in Berar.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0·39" Ratnagari 3·35" Mormugao 1·05" and Karwar 0·91". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the acarage.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. —Fairly general rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 0·27" Ahmednagar 0·23" Sholapur 0·15" Belgaum 0·64" Aurangabad 0·44" and Nizamabad 0·29". Skies are moderately to heavfly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, the extreme north-western districts of the United Provinces, north Hyderabad and on the west Coast of Peninsula. Fairly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan, and local rain in the Madras Deccan and south-east Madras. In the Punjab, rainfall is confined to the south-western districts. There has been an increase in the amount of rainfall reported from stations in the Central Provinces but a large decrease from stations in Hyderabad. The disturbance at the head of the Bay of Bengal appears to have crossed the Orissa Coast and begun to affect the weather in the east Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces ; fairly general rain in Hyderabad ; local rain in the United Provinces and the Decean ; some showers on the north Madras Coast and possibly in the east Punjab and west Central India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 16th July, 1913, was 29·744 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

RECORD RECEIPTS LAST YEAR.

The Trustees at their meeting on Tuesday, considered the Chief Accountant's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 1913.

The actual receipts for the year exceeded the estimates by Rs. 3,33,000 and amounted to Rs. 88,88,000. This figure is the highest on record in the history of the Bombay Port Trust and exceeds the receipts of 1910-11, the previous highest, by over Rs. 3 lakhs.

The surplus receipts, after meeting all expenditure, amount to Rs. 11,61,363. This amount is available for transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund, which the Trustees have specially built up to meet unpending requirements on account of the large Capital Works, the Alexandra Docks and Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation now approaching completion. The balance to the credit of this Fund will amount to about Rs. 90 lakhs.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 27th June, 1913.	Total from 1st April to 27th June, 1913	For week ending 27th June, 1912.	Total from 1st April to 27th June, 1912
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	25	345	22	314
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	23	3 3	22	316
Vessels transported	30	318	24	223
Vessels attended to	2	27	1	28
Vessels warped...	...	5	3	19

ARRIVALS.

PER S.S. "SALSETTE" JULY 18.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 4th inst., left Aden at 5 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Attwood, Mr F E
Avis, Mr E B
Ali, Mr S A
Duff, Mr A
Houghton, Miss A
Haines, Miss L
Boughton, Capt E J H
Kange, Lt-Col J K

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Ali, Mr J O M
Boardman, Mr J H
Bose, Mr V
Burrowes, Capt B W
Butler, Capt B O B
Broker, Mr C
Bashruddin, Mr S
Bird, Mr P A
Booty, Mr P A
Brown, Mr C J
Cameron, Mr M B
Colly, Mr C S and Mrs
Desmukh, Mr R
Dalgado, Mr E
Eassie, Major F
Fraser, Capt N
Godihuk, Mr M A
Gryll, Mr W
Harrington, Mr B C
Houston, Major A M
Imam, Master, M
Jennings, Mr J G
Kitson, Capt G
Kukday, Mr G V
Kellas, Mr A M
Laird, Mr R B
McMahon, Mr P S
Macdona, Capt R V
Parion, Mr A
Radford, Mr E A
Reid, Mr J L
Robinson, Mrs J
Steen, Mr W R and Mrs
Saunders, Mr H T
Siddiqui, Mr B A
Sheehan, Maj J G J
Tate, Capt J F F
Thomas, Mr O R
Wright, Mr H L
Waters, Mr W H
Walker, Mr E J P T

BRINDISI TO OMBAY

Bennett, Capt J H
Preifswerk, Prof
Wood, Mr W J

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Faikney, Mr A

MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF HERNIA.

Whether it is for an up-country order or for special case, Trusses are selected in our application Department and adjusted to the description given. In this Department we make the Mechanical Treatment of Hernia or Rupture, especially by applying many Trusses daily, and meeting Hernia in its various and complicated forms.

Why our Trusses are Superior? Because of the Hygienic material and the soft leathes and cushions we place, making the whole Truss absolutely comfortable to wear.

LATEST, We have Latest and up-to-date pads which can be fitted to any Truss : Water or Glycerine, so-called air pads and rubber pads. These pads give the best comfort which can not be imgined unless once tried.

VARIETIES OF TRUSSES.

Hard rubber Bathing Trusses.
Hard rubber Crossbody trusses, Latest.
All elastic trusses and Powell's Patent leather Trusses.

Please call and consult us immediately "Delay is dangerous."

CONSULTATION FREE.

N. POWELL & CO.,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY, AND HORNBY ROAD, FORT, (OPP. COOK'S OFFICE).

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

16" Small size

THE "SECULAR"
Keyless Lever Watch.
GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.
18" Medium Size.
IN OPEN FACE CASE.
NICKEL SILVER Case ..... Rs. 14
FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome ..... „ 20
16" Small Size.
Open Hunting. Half face. hunting.
NICKEL SILVER Case.....Rs. 14 Rs. 16-8 Rs. 19
FINE SILVER Case..... „ 20 „ 24 „ 27
In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.

DESCRIPTION :—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature; 7 jewels ; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900-1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue, post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE ADVANTAGES OF
No. 1 Shaving Cream.
It makes Shaving a pleasure. It leaves the skin Soft and Smooth. It is sold in Bowls of Artistic Doulton ware, which can be used as Ash Trays when empty. Rs. 1-4 and 1-14, from Thomson and Taylor, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Proprietors

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 15. BOMBAY, July 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73		7-16
3 do. Rentes.	84		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	87 3-4		1-2
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	62 5-8		un chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 15-16		un chgd
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 1-8		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	58 2-3	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin.	20·45 1-4		1-4
do. do. New York	4·26 3-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4 1-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 5-8		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5		1-4
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	2 5-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans- ...	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Quiet.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL

Spot	Unchanged. Fair demand.
Futures	...Quiet. Steady.
Manchester	...Quiet. Steady.
Total Sales	... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000
Imports	... 3,000
Mid-Americans	... 6·71 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	9·55 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 44	6·36	6·22	6·16
unchgd	unchgd	—01	—01
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·12	6·11	6 11	
unchgd	—01	—01	
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	
6·13	6·14	6·15	
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 12·02, Oct. 11·47.
New York official Noon call Aug. 12·01 Oct. 11·47.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 11·97 Oct. 11·47.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	6,000
" Receipts at " last year...	2,100
" Exports to Great Britain...	.....
" Exports to Continent ...	5,000
Spot Cotton ...	12·35+05
Futures—Month of Aug.	12·04—06
Futures—Month of Oct.	11·49+02

Declined owing to foreign selling and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 1-2+1-16
Futures month of Aug. ...	12·05+05
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·54+06
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

Liverpool, July 15.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Quiet. Little enquiry.

Tone Cloths	Fair business a steady rates.
Weft American "54"	... 11 3-4
Weft Egyptian "80"	... 18 3-8
Tone—Yarn—Market	... Quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32"	... 12 3 8
Twist "32" W T O...	10 3-16
Twist "32" B	... 10 5-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	... .
Twist "36" W T O	... 10 7-16
Twist "36" B	... 10 7-8
Twist "42"	... 12 1-2
Twist American "60"	... 16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60"	... 17 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80"	... 21 1-2
F. G. F. Tinnvelly	... 5 7-8

July-Aug.—Sellers.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	... Nominal.
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of For's —	... .
Wheat White Karachi	... 37 7-8 +1-8
Do. Months	... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Forts —London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	... 37 1-2—1-8
Do. Months of Shipments—Aug.-Sept.	—London—Sellers

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe	...35 3-4
Do. Month—	...July-Aug.
	London—Done—Dull
Barletto Russo	... Unchanged.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

South Australian	... 37 3-8
	July—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	... 51 3-4 +1-4
Do. Months—	... July-Aug.
Do Name of Forts —Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c ex ship	...52 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—	... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Forts.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	... 47 3-8 unchgd.
Do Months —	... July-Aug.
Do Name of Forst.—Hamburg—Value.	

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	...47 3-4+1-2
Do Months—	...July-Aug.
D . Name of Forts—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Tone—Steady.	
Linseed Calcutta	... 45 6+3d.
Do. Months—	...July-August.
	London—Buyers—Firm
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...44+1-4
Do. Months—	...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 7-16-0 unchgd. July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE —

Fair Rio Coffee	... 8 3-4—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... 3 9+1-2d
	July-Aug.—Value—Firm.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	... £ 62 1-2+1-4d
Copper Bruisers	...£ 77 3-4+1-4d.
Yellow Metal	... 6 7-8d. unchgd

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar
C&F India(Double bags)... 12 6 3-4unchgd
Do, Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet
Hungarian Crystals Sugar
C & F India ... 11 7 1-2unchgd
Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Little doing.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 1 1-4—1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers.
9 3 1-4—1-4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Fair business at rather better rates closed flat.
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 6 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Unchanged
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... } No quotation.
Month of Shipments ... }

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11—July—Value.
Do. 10 10 1-2—July-Dec.—Value
Do, 11—Jan.-Mar.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 1 1-2—July—Value
Do. 11—July-Dec.—Value
Do. 11 1 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 7 1-2—July—Value.
Do. 11 6 3-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Do. 12—Jan.-Mar.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 11 9—July—Value.
Do. 11 8 1-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Do. 12 1 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Still idle.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [July 16th 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 14th July 1913,

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	34	38,725
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	37	43,323

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July		3 p.c.
Bank of Bom. "	" 3rd July	4 "
Bank of Mad. "	" 8th July	5 "

EXCHANGE—

The tone of the market was steady on opening at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T, and 1s. 3 15-16d. on Demand. There has been little business doing to-day. Bills are not offering.
We quote.—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Oct
Do. do Francs	...170
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...144 1-2
Shanghai "	...196
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 96 3-16 for Cash and 96 1-8 for the Settlement and advanced 1-16 during the day. A fair business has been done and rates close steady as under.
We quote.—

Cash	...Rs. 96 4 0	buyer
Settlement	... " 96 3 0	

BULLION.—

Yesterday ready bar silver in London was unchanged at 26 15-16, while for forward the rate was 1-16 lower at 27 1-8. New York remained unchanged at 58 3-8. The local market opened at 68 9-16 ex duty for the near settlement and after advancing to 68 11-16 closes 1-16 lower as under. A moderate business is reported.
We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	21 1 0
Australian Gold	... "	24 0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... "	68 10 0
1st Settlement	... "	68 10 0
2nd Settlement	... "	68 11 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... "	78 0 0
1st Settlement	... "	78 0 0
2nd Settlement	... "	78 1 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

A STERN & Co, :—" Crop prospects are favourable nearly everywhere. Unless crop prospects are unfavourable we do not think prices will advance much. We favour selling in strong markets."

WELD & Co. :—" Liverpool market affected unfavourably by some New York selling, but recovered a little on short covering by jobbers. New York, a little more business passing. Market closed very steady."

GRUNING & Co.—" Bombay operators have been the principal sellers to-day. Spinners have fixed the price of cotton bought on call."

The American markets again closed rather steadier yesterday with a small advance all round, except in the August position in New York whih was 6 points lower. The local market remains quiet and prices for New Crop opened about the same as yesterday's close, while old crop contract rates were easier. Business continues slack for forward delivery and there is little doing. There was some enquiry by Japan shippers for fine Khamgaon Akola January. Rates close as under. Ready cotton continues dull and depressed and the turnover at Colaba was poor.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	283	Mar.
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	250	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	...	235	do
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola	...	271	do

OLD CROP

Good Sawginned Dharwar	...	260	July
Good M. G. Coompta	...	270	do
Good M. G. Westerns	...	266	do
Good H. G. Westerns	...	260	do
Good M. G. Miraj	...	280	do
Fine Khamgaon Akola	...	242	do

LIVERPOOL OPINION —

Opening Tone	... Quiet
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... 1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·48	6·39	6·25
+04	+03	+03
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
6·20	6·15	6·15
+01	+03	+04
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apr.
6·15	6·16	6·17
+01	+03	+03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is firm.

Ready	... Rs.	7 15 0 B.T.
September	... "	8 11 9 R.T.
May 1914	... "	9 6 0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is firm. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May...	Rs.	8 10 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	"	7 13 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	8 10 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzrat	"	8 11 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85p.c.	"	62 0 0
Yellow Higanghat	"	65 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad		63 0 0

POPPYSEED —
Tone—Steadier. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	11 13 0 B.F.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	51 0 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Aug.-September	... Rs.	8 4 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 3 0 R.T.
White Delhi Sept,	"	5 9 0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	"	5 11 0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,660 x d
Bank of India	...	68 1-2 cd
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	66 c. d.

MILLS.

Central India	...	2145
David	...	548 3-4
Fazulbhai	...	576 1-4
Kohinoor	...	800
Manockji Petit	...	3195
New Great Eastern	...	247 1-2
Standard	...	1440
Swan Mill	...	365
Eden and Sassoon M 11		190

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		22 1-4
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		193 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		174
Bombay S N Ordy		250
Colaba Land and Mill ...		1,500

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	600 c. d.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	5,432 bales.
Wheat	...	...	31,500 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	29,352 "
Rapeseed	...	...	3,344 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	358 "
Poppyseed	...	...	1,602 "
Groundnuts...	...	...	1,002 "
Castorseed	...	...	7,656 "
Rice	...	...	3,342 "
Myrabollams...	...	...	1,085 "
Cottonseed	...	...	17,646 "
Mowraseed	...	...	11,456 "
Gram	...	...	1,077 "
Jowar	...	...	296 "
Maize	...	...	Nil
Barley	...	...	2,769 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, July 15.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	6,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Exports to Continent ...	5,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·35+05
Future Cotton at New York August ...	12·04—6
Future Cotton at New York October ...	11·49+2
Spot closing tone ..	.....
Futures closing tone ...	Steady

General Tone Market opened :—Steady and early declined on foreign selling later advanced on bull support.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 1-2+1-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Aug. ...	12·05+05
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ...	11·54+06
Future closing tone.— ...	Steady

LIVERPOOL, July 15.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed steady.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Quiet.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	10,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	1,000 do
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	3,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ..		9·55
Mid American at Liverpool ...		6·71

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

July-Aug	...	...	6·44
Aug.-Sept	...	...	6·36
Sept.-Oct	...	...	6·22—1
Oct.-Nov.	...	...	6·16—1
Nov.-Dec.	...	...	6 12
Dec.-Jan.	...	...	6·11—1
Jan.-Feb.	...	...	6·11—1
Feb.-Mar.	...	...	6·13
Mar.-Apl.	...	...	6·14

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Quiet but steady—Nellis Bros. circular is rather bearish - crop prospects very good.

LONDON, July 15.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...July-Aug.—Ldn.		45 6 "
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....July-Aug.—Dunkirk	...	48 Sellers.
Do. La Plata ...July-Aug.—Antwerp	...	44 3 Done
Do. Tone of Market at close...		Firm
Do. Tendency of the Market—Sellers holding for higher prices.		
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...July—		£25-5-0
do ... Sept-Oct.—		£24-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close,		Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...		.....
Do. River Plate exports ...		.....
Poppyseed Canal ...July-Aug.—Dunkirk...		65 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal July-Aug.—Hamburg		47 3
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ...		51 6
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ...		52 6
Do. Ferozepore usual bold		.....
Do. Jamba Red— ...		.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Firm
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. July-Aug.—Hull ...		£6-16-0
Do. Tone of Market at Close..		Quiet
Gingellyseed, Bombay 15 p.c. May.-June.—London.		.....

LONDON, July 15.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi July-Aug.—London...		Sellers. 38 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) July-Aug.—London...		37 9 1-2 "
Do. Club No. 2...July-Aug.—London ...		38 "
Do. Choice white Delhi July-Aug.—London—		.....
Do. Tone of Market at Close		Quiet.
Do. South Australian ... July—		37 6 Sellers
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. July-Aug.—		No Sellers
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...		Dull.
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool ...July—		7 5 5-8
Do. Afloat to U. K.		...3,1'0,000 qrs
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ...		.....

LONDON, July 15.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg ...August.	Sellers. 9 1 1-2 "
German Beet-root. 88 per cent. F.O. B. H'burg. Oct-Dec	9 3 "
" Closing Tone of Market.	Steady
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) July-Aug....	.....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.—	12 6 3-4 "
German Closing Tone Market—	Steady
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug.	.....
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. Calcutta Oct-Dec...	11 6 3-4 to 11 7 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market,	Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	.....
E, A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug.	13 3
E, A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market ...	.....

LONDON, July 15.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta ...July...	Value 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	11
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Jan-Mch	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec....	11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan-Mch...	11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July...	11 7 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 6 2-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan-Mch....	12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi July...	11 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi July-Dec...	11 8 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi Jan.-Mch ..	12 1 1-2
Closing Tone of Market ...	Quiet
Special Feature ...	Very little doing

LONDON, July 15

METALS.

		s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	62	12 6
" Best English Selected.		68	5 0
" Brasiers ...	...	78	5 0
" Tone of Market	...	Steady	
Hard Spelter ...	...	19	0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	186	0 0
Yellow Metal ...	...	6	11 15
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ...	...	10	12 6
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool ...	...	0	14 3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	...	2	15 6
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	...	2	17 6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	...	3	16 6
Lead Pig English ...	...	20	2 6
Tone of Steel Market	...	Steady	
Silver, Spot ...	...	26	15-16
" 2 months hence ...		27	1-8
" Tone of Market—Quiet			
" Special Feature ..	...	No buyers	

LONDON, July 15.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	... 26 15-16
Silver 2 Months	... 27 1-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	...No buyers
Rentes 3 p. c. ex div.	...£ 83 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...	£ 73
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 87 1-4
Sterling loan ...	...£
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	...£ 75 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 5-8
Bar Gold per oz.	... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ...	... Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market ...	... do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	... 4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	... 1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs.	... 25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks ...	... 20·46
New york (Demand Bills) dls ...	... 4 86 3-4
Interest day to day loans	2 5-8
Do. 7 days Market loans ...	... 3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight	... 4 5-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5

LIVERPOOL July 16.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Tone of Market	... Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands	G.
O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing.	To-day's opening.
July-Aug....	6·44	6·45
Aug.-Sept...	6·36	6·37
Sept.-Oct....	6·22	6·23
Oct.-Nov....	6·16	6·17
Nov.-Dec....	6·12	6·13
Dec-Jan ..	6·11	6·12
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·11	6·12
Feb.-Mar....	6·13	6·14
Mar.-Apl	6·14	6·15

Prices taken at 11-5 a.m.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Al'ahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1660x
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	684cd
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1755
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1460
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	13
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	66cd
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.128	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	895
Alliance ...	1000	1008	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	740
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	522½
Century ...	100	100	3	280
Central India ...	500	500	70	2145
China ...	1000	1000	...	785
Ohho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1500
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	123½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	285
Crown ...	500	500	20	800
David ...	450	250	10	548½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	576½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1625
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	362½
God Mobur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hywards and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	800
Leopold ...	...	...	...	..
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1450
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhanji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1450
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3195
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	247½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1080
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	170
Presidency ...	000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1440
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	127½
Swan...	250	250	10	305
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1732½
Textile ...	500	500	20	1435
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	500	Nil	470
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	622

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4900
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	935
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva..... "	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile ..... "	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60	865
New Berar	500	500	40	532½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	137
Sindh Light Rys Ltd (Mirpur Khas...	100	100	6 "	16p
Jhudo Feeder) ...				
Do. M'pur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	600cd
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	133
Central Provinces.	25		½ "	97c d
Gujrat Railway ...

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SKIPPER IN MARWARIS' HANDS.

MONEY-LENDERS' SHARP PRACTICE

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman on the appellate side of the Bombay High Court disposed of an appeal filed by Messrs. Punamchand Sadaram, marwari shroffs of Poona, in a suit filed by them against Captain E. J. Mollison.

The plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 9,450 due on a bond executed by Captain Mollison on February 3, 1905.

The suit was tried by Mr. Medheker, First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona.

The defendant, in the course of his evidence, stated that he came to India in September 1900. His age was twenty-three. He received letters from the plaintiffs offering to lend him money on easy terms. The first loan he obtained was of Rs. 400, for which he passed a promissory note for Rs. 1,000. The defendant in the course of his evidence then explained the various transactions he had with this firm of Marwaris, and said that they threatened to report him to his commanding officer unless he passed them a promissory note for Rs. 10,000 in lieu of a bond for Rs. 3,000. Afterwards he gave them two promissory notes for Rs. 2,250 each and one for Rs. 4,000. These notes were either antedated or post-dated. The plaintiffs then demanded cheques for Rs. 6,250 on Messrs. King King and Co., and when they were told that Captain Mollison had no account, they said that there was no harm in his passing such cheques as that was the "dustoor". He passed them certain cheques as suggested and they were ultimately returned to him on his executing a bond for Rs. 17,000. He passed the bond, as he thought that would give him some breathing time.

Captain Mollison, in conclusion, said that he had paid the plaintiffs all that he owed them, and as far as he could remember nothing was due to them.

The Subordinate Judge, after taking into consideration the documentary and oral evidence in the case, held that the promissory note held by the plaintiffs for Rs 3,000 was a bogus one, and not supported by any consideration. He also held that the Marwaris had not kept true accounts and that they had fabricated certain accounts to make their case strong. The Subordinate Judge after carefully checking the accounts passed a decree against Captain Mollison for Rs. 3,290 and awarded proportionate costs and rejected the rest of the claims.

The plaintiffs dissatisfied with this judgment presented an appeal in the High Court.

The Chief Justice in the course of his judgment, observed that it was true as stated by the plaintiffs that the defendant had executed documents admitting the full consideration for the promissory note passed by him. His Lordship further said that it was customary in transactions of this sort for the borrower to pass such notes to the money lenders, but as the plea of want of consideration had been raised, the court was competent to go into the question as to the real amount advanced.

After reviewing the various transactions between them, his Lordship amended the decree of the lower court and granted a decree for Rs. 1,770 only with interest at 9 per cent from the date of suit to date of decree. The plaintiffs were allowed costs on Rs. 2,000.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Insolvency Court sat yesterday, presided over by Mr. Justice Macleod, and disposed of the following cases :—

VASATRA MADAVRAO DHARYAWAN.

Mr. A. B. Kapadia, barrister, appeared on behalf of the insolvent and applied and obtained the usual interim order.

JEHANGIR FRAMJI BHUMGARA.

Mr. Jesangbhai Patel barrister, appeared for the opposing creditor and applied for a postponement of the hearing on the ground that a witness named Beheramji was to be examined under Section 36. The Court granted the application.

RANCHOD BECHOR.

Mr. Motiwalla, barrister, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of an interim order.

CHIMANLAL CHUNILAL.

Mr. Kapadia, barrister, on behalf of the insolvent applied for an extension of an interim order for two months. The Court granted the application.

KIKABHAI RAJABALI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Jesangbhai Patel, barrister, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of an interim order for two months.

MAHOMED SIDDICK.

Mr. Motiwalla, barrister, appeared on behalf of one opposing creditor named Rashid and asked that a notice be served on the insolvent to show cause why charges should not be formed against him under the Insolvency Act.

The Court granted the application.

CAPTAIN JAMES MURFFY.

On the application of Messrs. Treacher and Co. Ld. the above-named debtor was adjudged an insolvent. The company sold him goods of the value of Rs. 528; which he failed to pay. His monthly salary was under attachment and several decrees were also in execution.

BUNDEALI HIRJI KHOJA.

Miss J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Wadi Ghandhy and Co., appeared for the insolvent, while Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs Payne & Co., appeared for the official Assignee. The insolvent's liabilities were Rs. 7,26,061, while his recoverable assets were Rs. 1,71,551, and doubtful assets, Rs. 7,086.

It was stated that the insolvent filed his petition on June 20, 1911. A day or two previously he made payment to his daughter Fatmabai of a sum of Rs. 15,000 and to his mehta Rs. 2,000. Long before that he hopelessly insolvent, as appeared from the correspondence that passed between himself and his branch office at Jangbar.

A notice was issued against him to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for giving undue preference.

GORDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL.

Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the insolvent, while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs Craige Blunt and Caire, appeared for the opposing creditor, the Bank of India.

Mr. Wadia contended that the report of the Official Assignee was not accurate. The insolvent was guilty of an offence under section 39. He had not produced his account books and various insurance policies. He had also to note his possession of certain estates. He declared his immovable property was worth Rs. 22 lakhs but it was not worth even Rs. 11 lakhs. The insolvent's household expenses were somewhat extraordinary, amounting to rupees two lakhs a year.

Mr. Davar on behalf of his client, said that the insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 21 lakhs while his assests amounted to Rs. 105,000. In 1908 when he found himself in difficulties his brother Naranjee undertoook to save him, but he left him soon after. Then, in 1912, he filed his schedule.

His Lordships suspended the discharge until a dividend of four annas in a rupee was paid. The question of costs was reserved.

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

The following insolvents were granted their discharge :—

Khetsi Raju Shah Garnett Percivel Rowlend Jones.

The discharge of the following insolvents was suspended for two years :—

Chaturbhooj Hirachang Shah, Bhugwandas Dewarkadas Agerwalla, Husanmia Mahomedali Bundadi.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

The enquiry into the collision that occurred between the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Kalika" and the Port Trust launch "Sprite" off North Beacon Channel in the Bombay harbour on the morning of June 19, was opened before a Court consisting of Mr. A.H.S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, (Chairman), Captain F. Barcham, master of the s.s. "Areadia" and Captain C. Morrison, master of the s.s. "Kasara" with two assessors, Captain D. S. Smith, master of the s.s. "Clan Sinclair," and Captain G. L. Symmonds, master of the s.s. "Baron Balfour."

Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Government; Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., represented the "Kalika," and Mr. Caroe, of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, appeared for the Port Trust.

Mr. Nicholson, in opening the case, stated that the collision occurred in the channel leading to the docks. The steamer "Kalika" was sailing in a southern direction, and the steam-launch "Sprite" was moving in a south-westerly direction, when the collision occurred. The "Kalika" sited the "Sprite," and it was probable that it might be contended that as she was unable to observe the rules regarding entrance into the port she gave signals. The same thing was done by the "Sprite" also. He had taken the soundings of the place, where the vessels collided, as it might be contended that it was only two hours after low tide and as there was not water enough the "Sprite" had grounded and could not move.

STEAMER MASTER'S EVIDENCE.

Mohamed Ismail Ibrahim, master of the s. s. "Kalika" said that he had been master of the "Kalika," for the last two or three years. He left Modi Bunder at 7 30 a.m., on June 19 for Dharamtar. The tide was rising. He had to pass the Dock Channel. The speed of the vessel at the channel was slow. As he was altering his course in order to enter the channel he sighted the "Sprite." He was looking straight ahead, and had no occasion to look sideways. When he saw the "Sprite," she was at a distance of three or three and a half cables. The "Sprite" was outside the channel and was steering into it. When he saw the "Sprite" he sounded two blasts, meaning thereby that he meant to keep on his course. When he saw the "Sprite" she was on his starboard side, and although his duty was to keep on the starboard side he could not do so as he was in the channel. He could not go to starboard as the "Sprite" was going at full speed. He was the first to sound the blast. The "Sprite" also sounded two blasts. Both of them were going to port. He gave no orders to the engine-room at first, but afterwards he ordered the vessel to slow down. He kept on his course to port until he saw the starboard side of the "Sprite." The "Sprite" did not give any alarm signal. When he saw her changing her course to starboard he gave orders to stop the engines, and ordered full speed astern. The "Sprite" sounded three blasts as an alarm signal. The "Kalika" was moving very slowly. He did not give any orders to the helmsman, but being confused, as he feared a collision, he gave orders to go astern. After sounding two blasts he still kept to port. He kept on the port course until he saw the "Sprite." He had no business to continue the port course instead of going astern when he saw the starboard side of the "Sprite."

ATTEMPT TO PREVENT COLLISION.

When he saw that they were in this position he thought the course would be to stop the engines to prevent a collision. According to the rules, when one steamer sees the starboard side of another clear, the former has no business to move. At that time there were two mud boats, one about 250 ft. from the "Kalika" and the other about 200 from him. Within scarcely two minutes of the order to go astern the collision occurred. When he gave the order to go full speed astern he heard three blasts from the "Sprite." The "Sprite" did not go astern, but continued to go straight ahead. The "Kalika" struck the "Sprite" on the port side near the bridge. When the collision occurred the "Kalika" was going astern. After the collision both the vessels backed and witness stopped his engine. Then he asked the master of the "Sprite," why he took that course and he replied that that was his fate. He asked the master of the "Sprite" whether there was any leaking water, but without giving any reply he steered ahead full speed towards Mazagon. He enquired of the chief officer of his ship whether anything had happened to the ship and he was told that it might leak in its course. He examined the portion of the ship and noticed some holes. He put in gunny and cement to prevent leaking. He then proceeded to Dharamtar. When he saw the "Sprite" she was on his starboard side. At the time of the collision there was ample water near the beacon, but it was dangerous for him to go between the beacon and the "Sprite" as the space was very narrow. The course he took when he sited the "Sprite" was across her bows. When he sounded the blast the "Sprite" was outside the channel, and he was in it. If the "Sprite" had continued her course there would have been no collision. The only procedure he could think of after the 'Sprite" had changed her course was to stop the engine and to go full speed astern. He ascribed the collision to the "Sprite's" changing her course and going across his bows. There was plenty of water where the "Sprite" was. The "Sprite" was two cables from the beacon. If she had continued her course she would have been 150 feet away from the beacon.

Examined by Mr. Caroe, the witness said, when he saw the "Sprite" she was headed towards the north side of the channel. He blew the blasts to prevent her going that side. The collision was not at the south-west of the beacon, where the water was shallow. He would not believe the captain of the "Sprite" changed his course as he touched the ground, because the "Sprite" went ahead.

At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch.

The Court resumed sitting at 3-15 p. m. when the Captain of the "Kalika" was re, called and examined by Mr. Dunlop.

The witness said he had been in the service of the company for the last 13 years. He served as first officer for five years and as second officer for three years. He sent a report about the collision on the day on which it occurred. If the "Sprite" had gone in her course without turning, no accident would have occurred. Usually a steamer comes in the same course as on that day but no accident happened. The statement that the "Sprite" had touched the ground could not be true as it was not possible.

Questioned by the magistrate, witness said that the speed of the "Kalika" when it was moving slowly, was three knots and at full speed, twelve knots. It would take a minute or a minute and a half to stop the vessel when it was at full speed astern. The bow of the "Sprite" struck the "Kalika" right on the stem.

Questioned by Mr. Dunlop, witness said the frame-work of the "Kalika" was twisted from the starboard to the port owing to the force of the collision.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, witness said that, in passing the channel, small steamers do not strictly adhere to the rule that the vessels should keep to the starboard but the practice is to use the safest course. They adhered to the rule when they saw that it would be safe. In the instance in question, if he had followed the rule, his vessel would have been dangerously close to the beacon. If the "Sprite" had not given the two blasts, he would not have continued in his course. The depth of the water at the place where he sounded the blasts was 16 ft.

EVIDENCE OF THE SERANG OF THE "SPRITE".

Shamsuddin Amin, the serang of the Port Trast launch "Sprite" was next examined. He held a second-class certificate under the Indian Vessels Act. The vessel drew 8 ft. of water and her speed was 7 miles an hour. He had been to the steamship "Romeira," which was off Cross Island before the accident occurred. He was going to the Princess Dock for a tally clerk and so he had to go through the channel. At the time he was midway between Cross Island and the beacon, but nearer to the beacon. He had not entered the channel. He was on the starboard side and he wanted to keep his course. He believed that the distance between the "Kalika" and himself was over a thousand feet. He did not go towards the channel as he heard two blasts from the "Kalika," signifying that she would keep to the port side. Believing that the "Kalika" wanted him also to keep to the port side, he also sounded two blasts. He was going at full speed, but, after sounding the blasts, he gave orders to go half speed. When he first sounded the two blasts, he was at a distance of 150ft, from the shore on his port side. When he came near the beacon, the beacon was about fifteen feet from him and he touched the ground. At that time, the "Kalika" appeared to go to her starboard side and not to the port. He could not then go either to the starboard or to the port side—first, because she had given two blasts; and secondly because there was no water. He felt the vessel turn on the starboard, and so he thought that it had touched the bottom, but he did not feel the vessel grounding. He, therefore, gave orders to put the wheel hard starboard, but it had no effect on the bow. At that time the "Kalika" was about 25 or 30 ft. from him. He heard only two blasts at first, but he did not hear any other blast. When he saw that the turning of the wheel had no effect on the bow, he gave orders to go full speed astern. About a minute or a minute and a half afterwards, the vessels collided. There was plenty of water near the "Kalika." There were mud boats, but they were far away. He was going astern when the collision occurred. A plate was damaged by the collision, and water was coming in. The succani told witness that five of the rivets had been broken. The Captain of the "Kalika" asked him why he came in his way, and he replied that his wheel did not respond. He said that "it was his doom" to himself and not to the Captain of the "Kalika." He immediately went to the workshop. Water was coming in and he ordered cotton-waste to be stuffed in the holes.

A FAULTY HELM.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunlop, witness said that after the collision the Captain of the "Kalika" asked him why he came in his way and he answered that his helm did not answer. If his helm had answered, he would not have come across the "Kalika," but the Captain of the latter was to be blamed for the accident as he did not go to port when he sounded the blast. If the "Kalika" had left enough room for him he would have gone on his way. Witnes did not make any alterations in his course when he saw that the "Kalika" was not going in the course indicated by the blast. The "Kalika" was coming towards witness in a dangerous course, but he did not lessen his speed. There was sufficient water between the beacon and himself to change his course, but he did not think it necessary to do so, as two blasts had been sounded. When the "Kalika" came near him, however, there was only a space of 25 ft. and he had no room to change his course. The cause of the accident was that his helm did not answer because of the shallowness of water. There was no danger till he arrived at that place, but he went there, knowing that the water was shallow, because he could not help it. He thought that there might be enough water for his vessel to pass over and so he went ahead without stopping his engine. He did not sound any danger signal when he found that the helm was not answering. If a steamer blew two blasts, it would mean that she meant to keep to the port side and that he should also keep to that side. When he found that the other vessel did not keep to her course, he did not blow two blasts, as he ought to have done, as he was at the time outside the channel. He had no reason to give for touching the ground except that the helm did not work.

Cross-examined by Mr. Caroe, witness said that he was not in the channel at the time he saw the "Kalika." If he had not heard the blast, he would have gone on to the Sewri side as he intended. When he entered the channel they were almost parallel. He did not know of any rule by which he was compelled to whistle again, after the whistle had been given once, even if the other vessel had changed her course. At the time of the collision, the beacon was on the starboard side.

At this stage the Court rose for the day. The enquiry will be continued to-day.

Major R. A. Birley, 47th batty. Royal Field Art., at Preston, was recently posted to the 19th batty. at Cawnpore, and he was shown for a couple of months in the "Army List" as being with the latter unit. His posting to India was, however, cancelled, and he remains with the 47 batt., which will shortly be reduced.

POLICE COURT.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.

Mr. P. Gudinho, pleader, on behalf of Mr. Teckchand Gopaldas, manager of the Kashmir Hotel, Bombay, has filed a complaint in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, against Mr. Khemchand Ambartrai, editor of the *Sind Journal*, a newspaper published in Hyderabad, and Mr. Lalvani, the publisher, for alleged defamation.

It was stated that in the issue of the *Sind Journal* of the 10th instant, a paragraph appeared stating that Mr. Teckchand and another man were placed under arrest on a charge of forgery brought against them, and that Mr. Teckchand had been released on bail. This statement was absolutely false and malicious, and calculated to do great injury to him and his business, which was patronised by several ruling Chiefs and other high personages.

His Worship ordered the early issue of summonses against the individuals complained against.

WOMAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu woman named Gunibai who died rather suddenly on Tuesday afternoon.

It appeared from the evidence that the woman's husband, Luxman, a labourer employed in the Bombay Port Trust Extension Works at Sewri, and residing in one of the huts in the premises, went to the superintendent of the works and said he had slapped his wife and that she had vomitted and died.

It appeared that, on Monday, the woman was ill, and on Tuesday, she refused to take any food, even at the persuasion of her husband Luxman. The latter thereupon became angry and slapped her on the face. Immediately after this the woman began to vomit and then died.

The *post mortem* examination showed death was due to the rupture of a diseased spleen. The spleen was enlarged owing to fever, and either severe vomiting or a blow could have caused the rupture.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to the rupture of a diseased spleen, but there was no evidence to show how the rapture was caused.

NURSES' STRIKE.

COMMITTEE SUPPORT DISCIPLINARY PRINCIPLES.

The strike of pupil nurses in the Cama Hospital might have had serious results if it was not for the loyalty of the staff nurses and two or three pupil nurses, as there were 120 female patients in the hospital. Exception was taken to two new rules, and the Committee comprising :—Messrs. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., F. L. Sprott, D. Carmichael, J. P. Chrystal, the Hon'ble Dr. Narriman, Mr. Jehangir D. Framjee and Mr. F. R. Wadia, arrived at the following decision which was communicated to the nurses :—

"The Committee of the Cama and Allbless Hospital Nursing Association thoroughly endorse the action of the Lady Superintendent in respect of the rules issued by her on the 10th of July.

"They view with great surprise and disapprobation the action of the pupil nurses in refusing to obey these rules which are in every respect reasonable and part of the ordinary duties of the nursing profession to be learnt by all pupil nurses, and the action of the pupil nurses in refusing duty on account of the issue of these rules is a grave breach of discipline and deserving of the severest censure.

"With the exception of the leaders in this insubordination, the Committee are prepared to allow the pupil nurses who immediately return to duty and fully accept these rules to continue their present course of training."

On hearing of this decision, about 25 pupil nurses left the hospital.

Miss Thacker, the Lady Superintendent, states that she was prepared to withdraw one of the rules objected to, but the other rule is being observed in the Bengal Presidency, and is, therefore, not exceptional.

Better counsel, it is expected, is bound to prevail, and it is probable that, by to-night, most of the nurses on strike will resume work. In fact, some of them have already asked for permission to rejoin, and with the exception of the leaders of the movement, the Lady Superintendent is prepared to receive them back.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND HER HUSSARS.

Queen Alexandra, who was accompanied by the Empress Marie of Russia, visited Hounslow on June 20, and presented new drum banners to the 19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars, the ceremony taking place on the Heath. Hitherto the two drums have carried banners marked with the Crown, the regimental badge, and the inscription "Alexandra Princess of Wale's Own Hussars." The new banners are similarly ornamented, but are inscribed "Queen Alexandra's Own Hussars. Thousands of people lined the route to the Heath and the public part of the parade ground and gave a cordial reception to their Majesties,

It is announced that Sir W. H. Lever is the purchaser of a number of notable pictures which formed part of the Mc Culloch collection sold at Christie's recently. The most notable picture is Millais' Sir Isumbras at the Ford which was exhibited in the Academy of 1857. The picture was sternly criticised by Ruskin and the artist himself confessed that in a passion I kicked it over and the whole is still there, but Mr. McCulloch paid £10,000 for it and at the recent sale Messrs. Gooden and Fox secured it for 7,800 guineas. The other picture include Lord Lighton's Daphnepharica which realise 2,500 guineas the same artist's Garden of the Hesperides which sold for 2,500 guineas and Sir Lake Fildes' An Alfresco Toilet for which 1,500 guineas was paid.

THE STANDARD BANK LD.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An ordinary general meeting of the the Standard Bank, Ld., was held last evening at the registered Office in Ghurehgate Street, presided over by Mr. Hajee Yoosuf Hajee Esmail Sobani, chairman of the Board of Directors.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The second report of the directors, which was as follows, was read and adopted, by the meeting :—

The Directors have the pleasure to submit the profit loss account of the bank, duly audited, made up from the incorporation of the bank to 30th June 1913. The nett profit amounts to Rs. 48,161-1-5 which the directors recommend to appropriate as under :—In payment of an ad interim dividend of Rs. 1-7-10 per share at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (less income tax at pies 8 per share) from 1st January 1913 on Rs. 40 and from 7th January 1913 on Rs. 50 per share to 30th June 1913 on 10,000 preference shares Rs. 14,895-13-4, In payment of an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 1-7-10 per share at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (free of Income Tax) from 1st January 1913 to 30th June 1913 on 10,000 ordinary shares Rs. 14,895-13-4. Balance to be carried forward Rs. 18,369-6-9 Total Rs. 48,161-1-5-0.

Although the report covers the period of 10 months from the commencement of the business (from 1st September 1912) during the first four months the paid up capital was on an average rupees seven lakhs only and the nett profit for that period (from 1st September 1912 to 31st December 1912) was Rs. 7,258-2-8 only; hence the major portion of the net profit viz., Rs. 40,902-14-9 was made during the last six months from 1st January 1913 to 30th June 1913) which the Directors consider highly satisfactory for the first year of the Bank. The working capital of the Bank on 30th June 1913 was nearly rupees thirty nine lakhs against rupees twenty five lakhs on 31st December 1912—an increase of rupees Fourteen lakhs, which shows the quiet but steady progress made by the bank within so short a time. Since the last report Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy resigned his seat on the Board owing to ill-health.

Mr. Kersondas Hargovind and Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Govindji, who vacated their seats on the Board by rotation were re-elected.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said :—

Gentlemen—It is my privilege to congratulate you on the very satisfactory working of your Bank during the period ending June 30 last. When we met six months ago at the statutory meeting, I told you that the Directors hoped to show satisfactory results in the working of your Bank. You will agree with me when I say that that hope is more than full realized. You must have seen from the report that the net profit of your Bank amounted to Rs. 48,161-1-5 including the amount of Rs. 7,258-2-8 made up to December 31, 1912, so that the net profit of the last six months amounts to Rs. 40,902-14-9. This works out to about 8½ per cent of your capital. Our working capital, which was 25 lacs in December last, has increased to 39 lacs at the end of June, which shows the confidence of the public in your Bank.

You will remember, gentlemen, that in the establishment of your Bank, we had strong support from the piece-goods merchants, and you will be glad to know that full advantage has been taken by them in the facility given to them by your Bank. While your money is absolutely secure, small and large piece-goods merchants have received facilities from your Bank which they could not get before, and your business in that direction is every day increasing. A safe banking business is a matter of personal knowledge of men, and the long experience of some of your Directors in the piece-goods line has enabled your Bank to make sound investments in that line. Apart from this business, the Directors have taken ample precautions to make their investments as safe and sound as possible, and I have every confidence in the progress of your Bank. With these remarks, I beg to propose "That the report and accounts, as audited and certified by the Bank's auditors previously circulated among the shareholders, how before the meeting and showing the position of the Banks affairs as at June 30, 1913, be approved and adopted."

The meeting then despersed.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WELCOME TO THE ACTING COMMISSIONER.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Muncipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when, in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy, Chairman of the Committee, Mr. James MacDonald was called to the chair.

Mr. R. P. Masani, Secretary, read the resolution appointing Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., as acting Municipal Commissioner on a salary of Rs. 2,000 a month. The resolution was recorded.

The Secretary next read a letter from Mr. Cadell, thanking the Committee for the resolution it had passed in appreciation of his work as Muncipal Commissioner, and intimating that he had given over the charge of his office to Mr. Crerar.

Mr. MacDonald welcomed the Acting Commissioner.

The ordinary business was then proceeded with, at the conclusion of which, the Hon. Sir. Sassoon J. David said it would be in the fitness of things if he expressed, on behalf of himself and the Committee, a sincere hope that Mr. James MacDonald, who was about to proceed to Europe, would return to them with renewed health and vigour. They would all miss his genial presence during his absence in Europe. He was an active member, whose experience and knowledge made him a very useful and valuable colleague on whose ripe judgment and tact they could invariably rely.

Mr. MacDonald gratefully acknowledged the compliment, and thanked Sir Sassoon for his kindly feelings. He regretted the circumstances under which he had to proceed to Europe, but he hoped to be able to return shortly to India on the recovery of his wife from her illness. He knew Mr. Crerar was a comparatively young man, but he hoped he would be as useful and active as his predecessor, Mr. Cadell. He was sure the members would co-operate with him in the same manner as they did with Mr. Cadell.

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SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB vs. Y. M. C. A.

This match was down for decision yesterday afternoon. When the time for commencing the game arrived the ground was a quagmire and the rain descended in torrents. The players, however, took the field and for half an hour slid about and floundered around in the mud and slush.

The Bombay Athletic were the first to get away and secured two corners in succession which came to nothing. Rochley sent in a good centre and Robinson put in a shot that passed just over the bar. Then the Y. M. C. A. had a turn and Greene twice put in a low shot. A corner was secured. Walker cleared for the Athletic and the game was transferred to the other end where for some time the B. A. C. endeavoured to plough through the opposition of the Y. M. C. A. and the water. Eventually the Young Men attacked with a rush. Walker ran right out and for a moment it looked as if the Y. M. C. A. were going to score. Walker and the approaching forward collided and the ball spun away. A B. A. C. player managed to clear. Greene of the Y. M. C. A. made a good run but floundered in a puddle and found himself unable to shoot. Later the left wing of the Y. M. C. A. attacked and carried the ball just outside the upright. Then the B. A. C. came on once more. Schultz put in a dropping shot which Doctor fisted clear. The B. A. C. continued to press, Robinson missing a good opportunity. It started to rain again. The Y. M. C. A. attacked and took a long shot which was ineffectual. At the interval it was mutually decided that the weather conditions made football an impossibility and the game was abandoned.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA v. BOMBAY ELPHINSTONE C. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 16.

A two days' match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Elphinstone Cricket Club of Bombay began on the Gymkhana ground to-day, the local team batting first. The match was interesting in as much as the Gymkhana were at a representative strength and scored 128.

When play ceased for the day, the Elphinstonians had 72 to their credit for five wickets down.

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Major Greig, Elchidana, b Bapu	...	25
Mr. Kerr, run out	... ...	15
Capt. Armytage, c Elchidana, b Oomrigar	...	28
Mr. Gould, c Parekh, b Oomrigar	...	17
Captain Merriman, st Canteenwalla, b Oomrigar	...	1
Col. Rosher, c Kapadia, b Dubash	...	1
Captain Clemson, b Oomrigar	...	24
Mr. Bolman, b Bapu	... ...	8
Mr. Humphrey, run out	... ...	1
Mr. Paris, b Davar	... ...	5
Captain Haynes, not out	... ...	2
Extras	... ...	1
Total		128

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

1st Innings.

Elchidana, c Rosher, b Solman	...	3
Canteenwala, c Greig, b Clemson	...	22
Dubash, c Greig, b Holman	...	5
J. Mody, c Merriman, b Clemson	...	30
Davar, not out	... ...	3
Parekh, b Clemson	... ...	6
Extras	... ...	3
Total		72

FOOTBALL AT CALCUTTA.

I. F. A. CHALLENGE SHIELD—SECOND ROUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The match between the Black Watch and the East Yorks on the Dalhousie ground was played before a huge crowd. On the day's play, the East Yorks were the better team and did all the pressing, the Black Watch playing a defensive game. About two minutes from the start, Robertson scored for the Black Watch from off a free kick. The Yorks got a good many chances, but the fine goal-keeping of Alexander of the Black Watch, and the fact that luck was dead against them made them retire beaten by a goal.

The Eastern Association beat the Town by one goal to nil, after a drawn game in the first round.

The Tajhat Club have lodged a protest against the Sovabazar Club who beat them yesterday.

BANGALORE RACES.

BANGALORE, July 16.

The handicaps for to-morrow's races are :—

The Maharaja of Mysore's Cup, 1 mile and 640 yards :—Coat of Arms, 10st, 4lb., Hamara, 10st. 11lb., Tiercel, 9st. 13lb., Vic's Pride, 9st. 7lb., Mill, 9st. 5lb., Glendook, 9st. 1lb., Airman, 8st. 12lb., Vitulos, 8st. 10lb., The Witch, 8st. 5lb., Metal Maid, 8st. 1lb., Pelargonium II, 7st. 13lb., Mary B, 7st. 12lb., Particle, 7st. 2lb., Lady Sim, 7st.

Ulsoor Plate, 5 furlongs :—Token, 9st. 7lb., Premoa, 8st. 13lb., Betly, 8st. 11lb., Lady's Maid, 8st. 8lb., Molly D, 8st. 3lb., Westeria, 7st. 11lb., Red Patch 7st. 7lb.

Horse Scurry, 5 furlongs :—Chobham, 10st. 9lb., Lord Carlyon, 10st. 7lb., Malmsey, 10st. 3lb., Tiercel, 9st. 13lb., Vic's Pride, 8st. 13lb., Vitulos, 8st. 12lb., Reinstated Now, 8st. 11lb., Bambra B, 8st. 19lb., Eva B, 8st 8lb., Mary B, 8st. 1lb., Huka, 7st. 11lb., Little Speed, 7st. 11lb., Glendook, 7st. 11lb., Eustace, 7st.

Farm Plate, 6 furlongs :—Harebell, 10st. 7lb., Pearl, 10st. 6lb., Cowslip, 10st. 6lb., Vigour, 9st. 5lb., Housemaid, 9st. 3lb., Crowbar, 9st. 3lb., Sahana, 7tt. 9lb., Seeta, 7st. 7lb., Ismailia, 7st. 3lb., Muzbuth, 7st., Kohinoor, 7st.

The City Plate, 4 furlongs :—Melody II, 11st. 5lb., Betty, 11st. 2lb., Donald Wallace, 10st. 13lb., Mona, 10st. 13lb., Muzbuth, 10st., Saraswati, 9st. 11st. Madrid, 9st. 6lb.

Naval and Military Plate, 1¼ mile :—Anarchist, 11st., Craswell, 11st., Red Hussar, 11st., Airman, 11st., Offside 11st., F., 9st., Sahana, 7st. 8lb.

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R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.
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THE
Bombay Gazette
Thursday, 17th July, 1913.

ESCAPE FROM THE GALLOWS.

As most litigants are aware, the supreme Judicial Tribunal of the British Constitution is a Committee composed of legal members of the Privy Council, drawn from Home, Indian and Colonial judges who have retired from ordinary bench work, but place their unique qualifications at the service of the Crown for the decision of appeals from all parts of the Empire. In civil cases leave to appeal is granted under conditions stated in the Charters of the various High Courts in India, but it is not generally known that criminal matters are also liable to revision if there are reasonable causes for intervention, such as the validity of the evidence on which a conviction has been obtained, or a wrongful application of procedure which has prejudiced the defence in the lower tribunals. Instances of this kind are rare, because ordinary criminals are not wealthy enough to challenge judicial verdicts, and also because the Committee are aware of the risks of interfering with the finality of Indian procedure unless there are very strong grounds for the adoption of this course. As stated during the hearing of the case we propose to discuss "the allowing of appeals in criminal matters is a question of vital importance to the Indian and Colonial administrations, and it would be undesirable to establish precedents which might delay or suspend punishments ordained by their laws." But the Committee, while recognising the force of this argument, decided that it was not applicable to the particular case under investigation, because there had been a conspicuous failure of justice, and an innocent man was lying under sentence of execution in one of the Madras Jails. The accused, a wealthy Zemindar, had been convicted by a district Judge upon circumstantial evidence of instigating the murder of his daughter-in-law and sentenced to death. The chief witness was an approver who made statements to the police which he withdrew, at the trial, under the plea that a confession had been extorted from him. But at the final hearing he averred that the first story was a true recitation of the facts, and it was principally on his testimony that the accused was found guilty, as there was no direct evidence connecting him with the murder. An appeal was made to the Madras High Court against the legal value of the deposition upon which he was found guilty, but the two Judges, who heard it, were unable to agree, and a verdict upholding the finding of the lower court was reached on the opinion of a third member of the tribunal to whom the points were referred for arbitration. Under ordinary circumstances the sentence would then have come into operation, and a man, about whose guilt there were grave doubts, would have been hanged. But he had money, and was prepared to spend it to save his life, forfeited by judicial blunders which are, happily, of rare occurrence in our administrative annals. He petitioned the Secretary of State by cablegram for a reprieve until he had obtained leave to appeal to the Privy Council against a conviction based upon unreliable evidence, and the India Office stayed the execution. The next stage in this remarkable story was the hearing of his application by the Judicial Committee for leave to state his case to them through Counsel, and, although this was opposed by the Government for the reasons quoted above, enough transpired during the arguments to convince their Lordships that there was a case for investigation. The appeal was accordingly admitted, and came up for hearing three weeks ago, having been expedited by the desire to decide as quickly as possible the guilt or innocence of the petitioner.

The case, which was of grave importance to the person immediately concerned whose life hung upon the decision of the Committee, as well as to the Government who supported the conviction on the grounds of policy and a belief in the accuracy of the original verdict, was argued with much ability by the Counsel on both sides. But having heard them the Judges did not call upon the appellant's lawyers to exercise their right of reply, and gave an immediate decision acquitting the zemindar who was doubtless informed of it at once, but who, we understand, is still in jail, pending the completion of the legal formalities for his release. In pronouncing the decision of the Committee, Lord Atkinson said "inter alia":"—The members of the Court have had no difficulty in making up their minds as to the advice they feel it will be their imperative duty to humbly tender to His Majesty. Their Lordships are clearly of opinion that in the present case, owing to the reception of wholly inadmissible evidence, the use made of that evidence to the grave prejudice of the accused, coupled with the absence of all reliable evidence of the appellant's guilt, substantial and grave injustice has been done in convicting him, and that the conviction cannot stand." It was also intimated that on a future occasion a fuller judgment would be given, the present decision being pronounced at once in order that the unfortunate man might be relieved of the suspense under which he had been for fifteen months. That is the period which elapsed from his conviction untill the vindicating order was made by the Privy Council three weeks ago. The judgment is equivalent to a severe censure on the Madras proceedings which were based upon a misapplication of the law relating to confessions and an offensive inability to appreciate the value of the testimony given by the prosecution witnesses. In these respects the local High Court is equally to blame with the judge whose original verdict was upheld on the first appeal, and, if the Zemindar had been an ordinary criminal, without means to defend himself to the last extremity, he would have been executed for crime of which he was not guilty.

Mr. Eardley Norton, who appeared for the defence, at the original trial, has rightly drawn attention to the facts of this remarkable case in a Calcutta newspaper, and no one, who has read the proceedings, will disagree with his condemnation of a "system which makes so grave a miscarriage of justice possible." He ascribes it to the present method of entrusting young and inexperienced Civilians with the powers of life and death, which in England are only exercised by lawyers who have spent a lifetime in judicial work, and are chosen for their appointments, because they are legal specialists, able to weigh the value of conflicting testimony without prejudice to the rights of persons charged with criminal offences. In India the situation is entirely different, as neither previous training nor a comprehensive knowledge of law are regarded as indispensable qualifications for district work in the mofussil, to which the old tag, *experentia docet*, seems to be applicable. In this connection Mr. Norton makes the following grave charge against the administration of his old Presidency which ought to be contradicted or explained by the Local Government in the interest of the good fame of its Judicial Department. "For twenty-seven years," he states, "I practised in Madras, and I shudder at the numerous instances where the Government either punished proved revenue incapacity, or gratified personal dislike, of a particular officer, by transfer to the district and sessions bench. If this accusation is correct it reveals an extraordinary state of affairs in the benighted Presidency, and the marvel is that there have not been other judicial scandals like the present one, of which nothing would have been heard if the accused person had not been able to find funds for a final appeal to the Privy Council. The Public Services Commission has collected a good deal of testimony on the operation of the Indian Judicial Service, and may frame proposals for its reconstitution on a more satisfactory basis. If further testimony is required in support of this objective the present case surely supplies it, for here we have clear proofs of the facility with which an illegal conviction may be made and upheld unless the accused person has the means of bringing his case before the final tribunal of Justice, and can overcome its reluctance to admit a criminal appeal lest administrative interest should be prejudiced by this method of intervention. In the Madras case the formal acquittal has been accompanied by grave reflections upon the procedure of the lower Courts which will probably be elaborated in the final judgment. The lessons to be reduced therefrom should occupy the immediate and earnest attention of the Government of India, with a view to the non-recurrence of "mistakes" of this kind, which are liable to shake public confidence in the impartiality of criminal courts and in the fundamental principles of Justice which are the strongest link between the Crown and its subjects.

THE BALKAN PROBLEM.

Two things stand out prominently from the epoch-making events which have occurred in the Balkans during the last few weeks. They are the complete debacle of the Bulgarians and Rumania's profitable intervention. The position of Bulgaria is that of a young ambitious nation which, after brilliant successes, has over-reached herself and is now humbled to asking for the protection of the Powers against her rivals. After the overthrow of the Turks, the Bulgarians, miscalculating the strength and resources of the other allies and also their ambitions (which are not less higher than her own) clearly set out to make themselves the leaders of the Balkans. Greece and Servia, foreseeing the danger to their own plans arising out of Bulgarian aspirations, determined to combine against it, and on this point we are now told that a secret treaty was signed at Salonika in May between the two, extending the Greek boundaries and giving Servia a much desired outlet on the coast and binding themselves to fight until Bulgaria acquiesced in the arrangement. The latter called for the tune, and now has to pay the piper. Hopelessly beaten in the war she herself started, Bulgaria now finds herself worse off than at the conclusion of the great campaign against Turkey. Meanwhile, Rumania looked on placidly while the former allies were fighting among themselves, and then exactly at the right moment calmly occupies the whole of the new territory along the line to Baltchik, and, having profited at the expense of the others without cost to herself, now seeks to act the role of peace-maker in an endeavour to induce them to come to a settlement. If the Powers are to help in the bringing about of peace—and it is time the trouble was ended, for the sacrifice in human life has been enormous—they have indeed a difficult path to tread, and Rumania's bold course of action makes it doubly so seeing that she can count on the backing of Austria, who has reason to be well satisfied with the way events have turned unfavourably to Russia. There is little doubt now that Rumania intends to play a prominent part in the future of the Balkans. As for Greece and Servia, they certainly have the "right of might" on their side in demanding that Bulgaria shall be made to abandon the territories occupied by the allies. Sir Edward Grey's statement in the Commons that the Powers "wished to keep in touch and promote peace by diplomatic influence, to abstain from forcible intervention, and to claim nothing for themselves individually" was an extremely cautious one and indicates the seriousness of the problem before them. There is one fact clear out of the maze of Balkan ambitions and jealousies: That any great preponderance of power on the part of any one of these nations is neither in the interests of the Balkans nor of European peace.

HOME RULE.

As was only to be expected the Lords have again thrown out the Irish Home Rule Bill, and the Government has decided again to attack the Lords. Lord Lansdowne gave notice a week in advance that he would move that the House of Lords decline to consider the Bill until it has been submitted to the country—a very fit and proper course to adopt, and one which is absolutely consistent with the functions of the Second Chamber. To prevent precipitate and unwholesome legislation is the first principle in the constitution of Second Chambers throughout the civilised world, and the Lords would have been unfaithful to their trust had they adopted any less drastic course. The result of the division, 302 to 64, shows how widely out of sympathy are the Liberal peers with the present party leaders, and the knowledge that such was the case should have led the latter to adopt the course now suggested, when it is too late, or to shelve the measure until such time as they considered a direct appeal to the country convenient. If the Liberal leaders were convinced in their own minds that the measure was either desirable or was approved by the vast majority of the constituents they would have appealed to the country a year ago, but in forcing it at all costs is the price they are paying to the Nationalist party for the support which enabled the Government to take office after the general election of 1911 and to remain in power up to the present. The debt proves more difficult of payment than was anticipated. Probably the leaders would have agreed to an appeal as readier way out of the difficulty than Lord Lansdowne's "comprehensive settlement by consent, consultation and good will." But when the ex-Lord Chancellor would have a general election if such consultation failed, Lord Morley declared that a dissolution would be "a far greater blow to the authority of Parliament than anything in the Parliament Act." There is something wrong in the message here though Lord Morley's feeling in the matter is clear enough. But to adopt the suggestion of Lord Ashby St Ledgers—better known as Mr. Ivor Guest and formerly Paymaster General—to appeal to the country between the Bill becoming law and its coming into operation would simply be to stultify both Houses. However, Mr. Asquith clearly indicated the course the Government has resolved upon. There is to be another cry of "Down with the Lords" and next session a proposal having regard to an elective Second Chamber will be submitted to the Commons—another attempt at reform which is certain not to possess advantages over the Lords' own scheme.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

THE announcement of the betrothal of Prince Arthur of Connaught to his second cousin, the Duchess of Fife, is of more than ordinary interest to India, where H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught served for a number of years, and whilst Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army between 1886 and 1890, the Duchess and their children were with him, and are remembered well by many an old resident of Bombay and Poona. They lived in the old thatched bungalow on the Cooperage, each cold season in this city, and learnt their earliest riding lessons on the sea-face where they were as well-known as any other of the many European children who used to flock to the sands before the years of plague. Prince Arthur's highly useful career has been watched with attention and approval by those who remember him here as a child, for they have taken a more or less personal interest in him, as one of themselves. From youth up, until now that he has recently completed his thirtieth year, his record has been a highly creditable one, and he has served the State in many responsible positions, and earned the honours bestowed upon him. The Duchess of Fife is now twenty-two years of age. She is daughter of the late Duke of Fife and the Princess Royal, daughter of the late King Edward, and succeeded to the title by special remainder on the death of the Duke last year. That he is to marry an English wife will give as much satisfaction as when he relinquished claim to a German reigning Dukedom in favour of his cousin the second Duke of Albany.

The consecration of Canon Durrant, as Bishop of Lahore, will take place at Christ Church, Simla, on August 6.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 29.

In France the struggle regarding the introduction of the Three Years' Service is still raging. The more violent the opposition, the more the adherents of the project are obliged to fall back upon their old argument, Germany. According to these sages, the German danger is increasing every day; the masses of troops with which Germany intends to fall on and overwhelm France at the very outbreak of hostilities, are becoming greater and greater. Naturally, all this was to be expected. The agitation is not confined to the Press, but is being thoroughly well exploited by the Government itself. At least once a week, one of the Ministers holds a speech on this subject, and the newspapers continue to run variations on the same theme. The contention in France is that Germany began it. The revelations published by the "Gil Blas", according to which Russia is said to have insisted on France, reintroducing the Three Years' System, on the occasion of M. Poincare's visit to St. Petersburg, have been barked into silence. The popular attitude, which can only be suppressed by means of a continuous political agitation, made it essential that facts of this kind should be kept in the background, otherwise they might have led to an expression of public opinion that would have been extremely inconvenient for the Government. There is a still further argument that might be advanced in favour of the reintroduction of a Three Years' Service but this, too, has to be suppressed, otherwise it might give rise to a hostile criticism of the manner in which the Government is carrying on its business. We allude to the state of affairs in Morocco. This country is in a state of open rebellion, and unless France can see her way to employ twice or three times the number of troops at present utilised, there seems every prospect that the rising, which has also found its way into Spanish territory, will rapidly spread in volume. The people of Morocco are fighting valiantly for independence, and it will require all France's available resources to restore order. It seems, however, possible that France may not be precisely in a position to indulge in further Colonial adventures of this kind. At the present moment, she has 60,000 men in Morocco, and the "Eclair" demands 200,000 as the number necessary to suppress an outbreak that may well develop into a Holy War.

In Germany, on the other hand, it is maintained that the provocation came from France. It has been proved that the publication of the intended military increase first took place in Germany, but it is maintained that it only emanated from the fact that Germany was already forewarned of France's future intentions. In any case, it can be easily proved that the French have long been planning an increased period of service for the Cavalry and Artillery, that these plans were already beginning to take shape at the end of the preceding year, and that attempts were being made to discover some measure for increasing the effective strength of the infantry. In a number of the "France militaire", published on July 9 we read:—"Our Cavalry and Artillery are being destroyed by the Two Years' Service. The entire Army is convinced of this fact. It is high time that it should be acknowledged openly." The project of falling back upon the Three Years' Service is neither due to M. Millerand or M. Etienne—the two Ministers of War who were both civilians—but originated with the Army itself. With regard to the proposed reintroductions of the Three Years Service in the Infantry, the following should be borne in mind: for years' past, complaints have been rife in France, concerning the falling birth rate and the consequent decrease in the number of each annual levy. But as France, in spite of its comparatively small population, is still anxious, in pursuance of the idea of Revanche, to keep an army equal in strength to that of Germany, it will be obliged to substitute a Three Years' for the Two Years' existing service. No other possible remedy could be found. There were even some enthusiastic patriots, who were bold enough to suggest a four of five years' service. The falling off in the numbers of the annual levies have naturally led to a falling off in the actual strength of the Army. For a long time past complaints are continually being heard in France, to the effect that the strength of the Army has become so diminished that recourse has had to be had to skeleton formations. It is evident that, if the peace strength of an army becomes so diminished, it is almost impossible to keep in a high state of efficiency for actual warfare, and, should mobilisation take place, the reserves would greatly outnumber the active soldiers instead of the contrary being the case. The fatal result of picking an army in time of war with vast masses of reserves belonging to older levies is too well-known to require dwelling on. It is a moot question whether the French Government would have determined to bring in a Bill for the introduction of a Three Years' Service in the Infantry during the present session or whether it would have postponed the inevitable until next year. But it cannot be denied that a number of articles appeared more than a year ago in the French Press, in which the problem of a Two or Three Years' System of service for all arms was discussed.

For these reasons, Germany maintains that the trouble arose in France. It may be claimed that, had Germany not made the first move, France would never have ventured to introduce a law of this kind. And perhaps this is right. Perhaps it was tactless of German politicians to play the game of the French Chauvinists, whose warlike enthusiasm would otherwise have certainly met with a fiasco at the hands of the people, but perhaps even now such will sooner or later be the case.

THE ECONOMIC FUTURE OF ASIATIC TURKEY.

The most important question at issue before the Financial Conference now sitting in Paris, and negotiating concerning the manner in which the Ottoman State Debt is to be proportioned off among the different territories now ceded to the Balkan States, is whether Turkey, which is now almost entirely reduced to her possessions in Asia, is still economically sound. The economic situation is not entirely dependent on the agricultural prospects in Asia Minor, but will also be greatly affected by the improvements likely to be brought about by the extension of the Bagdad Railway, and by the carrying out of the irrigation schemes to be tried in Mesopotamia. On the occasion of the General Meeting of the shareholders of the Anatolian Railway, held the other day in Berlin, Herr Helferich, one of the German representatives at the Paris Conference, expressed his opinion that, in consequence of the Anglo-Turkish agreement concerning Koweit, the extension of navigation and of railway construction from the Persian Gulf to Basra, the prospects of the Bagdad Railway will not only not become worse, but will actually improve, provided that the existing political claims are settled in an equitable manner. The Bagdad Railway will still remain the most important means of communication for the export and import of goods. As a market for the products of Western Asia, Europe is a far more important factor than Persia and India, and, consequently, the northern traffic for exports and the southern one for imports will remain in the future, as now, the principal consideration. However important the completed railway line from the Sea of Marmora to the Persian Gulf may be, as the shortest postal communication with India, from the point of view of commerce between Europe and India it will not play nearly so important a part as the sea route by way of the Suez Canal. Furthermore, the inland trade of the district to be traversed by the Bagdad Railway is capable of enormous development, should the swamps and deserts of Mesopotamia be again converted into fertile districts by means of the proposed irrigation works. It is a life question for Turkey that the irrigation projects now perfected by Sir William Willcocks, who has been working at this matter for the last nine years, should be carried out, and it is, furthermore, of equal interest for the vast number of foreign creditors of the Turkish State, who hitherto have always had their interest paid with regularity.

The irrigation works necessary to convert Mesopotamia into an agricultural country are somewhat more complicated than those undertaken in the Nile district. But they are greatly facilitated by the fact, that the two rivers, running parallel to one another through this district, continually change their water level in comparison to one another. It will, therefore, be easy, by means of a system of canals, to carry off the higher water of the Euphrates in Upper Mesopotamia across the intervening country into the Tigris, whereas lower down, in the neighbourhood of Koot, water can be taken from the Tigris, and sent through canals into the Euphrates. To a certain extent, the old bed of the Euphrates and the remains of an exceedingly old systems of canals, which have long since run dry, can be utilised for this purpose. It will be not all too difficult a task for modern engineering to construct the necessary dams and reservoirs; had it been possible in the Middle Ages to cope with the silting up of the beds of the canals, Mesopotamia would never have become the barren wilderness that it is, and Bagdad would still be to-day the centre of a prosperous and civilised district. Neither does the expense entailed form an insurmountable barrier. Very careful and detailed calculations show the approximate cost to be eighty million marks for the Euphrates section, and seventy million marks for the Tigris district. The upkeep of the entire plant will require an annual expenditure of 3½ million marks. But it must be borne in mind that, as a compensation for this expenditure, 129,000 hectares of land in the sections to be irrigated by the Euphrates, and 92,000 hectares of country in the neighbourhood of the Tigris will be converted from a useless desert into a fertile agricultural district. If we estimate the average net profits of a hectare at 140 marks per annum, we have a yearly income of nearly 31 million marks. The result would be that the invested capital, after the necessary deductions had been made for upkeep, would realise 19% in the Euphrates section, and nearly 16% in the Tigris district. As climatic conditions are approximately the same as on the Nile, valuable commercial crops, such as cotton could be cultivated, and could be regularly transported to commercial centres, by means of the railway and steamers of low draught, plying on the two rivers in question. It would be quite wrong to suppose that the cheaper water transport would deprive the railway of a greater part of its freight; for, in the case of most articles going to Europe, direct railway transport to the North would not be dearer than the round-about waterway, with its necessary unloading and reloading at the mouth of the river, including the high fees imposed on passing the Suez Canal. At the present moment many important articles of commerce suffer damage in the course of the long water journey. This is specially the case with foodstuffs of all kinds, such as coffee, tea, and sugar; furthermore, such goods as tobacco, matches, etc., are far too sensitive to sustain a long water journey in a climate of this kind, especially on the up-stream route. Hence, an economic development of Mesopotamia and of the whole of Asiatic Turkey brought about by the great irrigation works now contemplated, will be more or less dependent on the Bagdad Railway, and should ensure a sufficiency of traffic for the latter undertaking. There can be no serious question of the bulk of the traffic being transported by water on the southern route, as the entire existing conditions absolutely negative such a suggestion.

JUBILEE WEEK AT THE BERLIN OPERA HOUSE.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the throne of Germany, has been celebrated by a number of special performances at the Royal Opera House in Berlin. In honour of the occasion, none but artists of the very first rank took part in these performances. Even in the case of a great artistic undertaking life the Berlin Opera House, it not frequently happens that some of the best singers are prevented by illness or some other rerson, from appearing, and that the management has to fall back upon some of the less experienced members of the Company, or even, one some occasions has hurriedly to call in help from outside, but on the occasion of the celebration of His Majesty's Jubilee, no such substitution was allowed to mar

(Continued on page 8.)

THE RUMANIAN COUP.

LINE TO BALTCHIK OCCUPIED.

GREECE'S PRICE OF PEACE.

RUSSIA'S ADVICE TO BULGARIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 15.

The Rumanians have occupied Turtukai, thus completing the occupation of the whole of the new territory along the line to Baltchik.

According to an authoritative statement, Rumania will now endeavour to induce Bulgaria to come to terms with Greece and Servia. Her aim is to secure a definitive settlement, no single State having preponderance. This implies that Rumania will enter the future Balkan Alliance.

ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

LATER.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir Edward Grey said that Greece and Servia had demanded of Bulgaria acceptance of certain conditions prior to an armistice. The attitude of the Great Powers remained the same. They wished to keep in touch and promote peace by diplomatic influence, to abstain from forcible intervention, and to claim nothing for themselves individually.

GREEK DEMANDS.

ATHENS, July 16

Replying to the representations of Russia, Greece states that she will only consent to a cessation of hostilities, when Bulgaria consents on the battle-field to abandon all territories occupied by the Allies, to pay an indemnity for expenditure in the war and for the damage to the burned towns and villages, to guarantee the life, property and religious freedom of the Greeks in Thrace, and to demobilise within a fixed period.

M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, has gone to Nish to confer with M. Pasitch, the Servian Premier.

BULGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

LONDON, July 16.

A *Times* message from Sofia says that Dr. Daneff and his Cabinet have resigned. Russia has been pressing Bulgaria to surrender her claim to large tracts on the west Bank of the Vardar, besides the whole of Western Macedonia, on terms exceeding the limits of the Greek pretensions hitherto.

INDIAN TEA.

VALUE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

LONDON, July 15.

Mr. H. S. Ashton, presiding at the annual conference of the Indian Tea Association, said that good value for the money spent in scientific work was being received, but he felt that the Government of India was not contributing adequately.

The total expenditure was paltry compared with what was spent in similar circumstances in some other countries. There should be greater effort in this branch, as neglect might lead to trouble.

The labour policy of the Association was directed at the ending of the dreadful diversion of money from the coolie to the cost of recruiting. This crippled their resources and gave Assam a bad name. The abolition of the contractor was desirable, provided that the Government of India gave freedom to their sirdars to recruit anywhere in India, and that not less sympathetic treatment were afforded Assam than was afforded to Overseas emigration recruiters. Once quit of the objectionable penal contract and contractors, it ought to be possible to end crimping, whereby costs were raised by themselves against themselves, and to purge the name of Assam from any ill-repute. The chairman also commended the Calcutta proposal for a bureau to supervise, in conjunction with the officials, the licensing agents, and to investigate complaints.

Mr. Ashton and Mr. James Warren were re-elected chairman and vice-chairman, respectively.

THE BURMA SOCIETY.

INCREASED GRANT FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, July 16

Sir Frederic Fryer, presiding at the annual dinner of the Burma Society, announced an increase in the annual grant from the Secretary of State by £100 on the understanding that the Society, while free to make its own arrangements regarding guardianship and educational advice, still remained under the general supervision and control of the Secretary for Indian Students.

Mr. C. E. Mallet was the guest of the evening.

Sir Frederick said that Mr. Mallet had offered his best assistance to the officers of the Society in helping Burmese students.

GOVERNMENT AND LORDS.

PROPOSAL FOR AN ELECTIVE SECOND CHAMBER.

LONDON, July 15.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Asquith announced that the Government would submit to the House next session a proposal having regard to an elective Second Chamber.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

LONDON, July 16.

The Bill to amend the Insurance Act has passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

CHINESE UNREST.

FEARS OF A SECOND REVOLUTION.

SITUATION COMPLICATED BY RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 16.

There has been serious fighting between the Northern and Southern troops in Kiangsi. It is feared that this may be the beginning of a second revolution. The situation is complicated by the new demands of Russia with regard to Mongolia.

REBEL TROOPS REPULSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—"Pekin telegrams indicate that the rebel troops at Kiangsi, commanded by the redoubtable Hunan General, Huang Hsing, are reported to have been repulsed, The attitude of the Government troops towards the provinces of Hunan and Kupeh is uncertain.

The *Times* Pekin correspondent puts the Government troops concerned at one brigade, some artillery, and a provincial force of over 10,000. The affair is not taken seriously at the present, but a striking success by rebels would be liable to arouse the whole of the south. Their retirement inland would create an awkward predicament. Pursuit in the difficult country is impossible until the loyalty of Nankin and Wa-Ching is absolutely assured.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Pekin correspondent says Chang Hsun Mobe, on the Pakan railway, has been ordered to advance towards Nankin with every available man.

OPIUM STOCKS.

SIR EDWARD GREY TAKING NO ACTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 15.

Sir Edward Grey in reply to Sir J. D. Rees in the House of Commons said that the present position with regard to the opium stocks was that they were being absorbed gradually by the Chinese market in accordance with the Agreement. He could not say whether or when any acceptable alternative proposals would be made by the Chinese Government.

The alleged wholesale burnings of villages and shooting of peasants in Yunnan were not connected with the importation of Indian opium. He proposed to take no action in the matter.

PROPOSED DISPOSAL OF ACCUMULATIONS.

LONDON, July 16.

The *Times* publishes prominently, to-day, an article drawing attention to simultaneous proposals to divert £250,000 of the Boxer indemnity to a British University for Central China, and the destruction or re-shipping to India of stocks of opium accumulated at Hong Kong and the Treaty ports.

The writer says that the anti-opium crusade in Great Britain has suffered from an unbalanced sentimentalism, such as the Chinese Government has always been prompt to exploit for purposes which have nothing sentimental about them. He hopes that the question of the boxer indemnity is not destined similarly to become a subject for the activities of benevolent visionaries. He points out that the British indemnity was most carefully computed as a compensation for losses. Moreover, the British taxpayer will have to pay any remission.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

EUROPEAN DIPLOMATISTS' COMPLAINT AGAINST AMERICA.

LONDON, July 15.

All the European diplomatists in Mexico City have jointly addressed their Government stating that the American attitude towards Mexico contributes to the revolutionary conditions, and urging that representations should be made to Washington for recognition of the Mexican Government by America or the assumption by America of the responsibility for the present condition of the country.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE NEW DELHI.

MORE QUESTIONS BY MR. KING.

LONDON, July 15.

Mr. King put a series of questions in the House of Commons to-day in connection with the architecture of the new Delhi and the employment of Indian craftsmen.

Mr. Montagu replied that the Delhi Committee and architects would be in possession of the recent report on modern Indian architecture, and would doubtless carefully consider the utilisation of the services of Indian craftsmen as far as possible. Lord Crewe did not think it necessary to issue instructions in a matter which had already engaged the sympathetic attention of the Government of India and, with regard to Mr. King's question generally, Lord Crewe had pointed out that detailed control of the building of the new Delhi had been entrusted to the Government of India.

The *Pioneer* states, says our Allahabad correspondent, that the Seraikala Haveban railway which will give a broad gauge communication to within nine miles of Abbottabad will be ready for opening in September.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

ROYAL BETROTHAL.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S ENGAGEMENT.

TO MARRY THE DUCHESS OF FIFE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 15.

It is officially announced that Prince Arthur of Connaught is betrothed to the Duchess of Fife.

LATER.

On his return from Lancashire, the King was informed of the proposed match between the Duchess of Fife and Prince Arthur of Connaught. The King telephoned to the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur, at Bagshot, who both came to London, and saw the King yesterday morning, when the match was approved.

The papers pay a tribute to Prince Arthur's abilities as a soldier, a diplomat, and a sportsman, describing him as a worthy son of his father, and also to the winning qualities of the bride, who has hitherto led a retired life.

[Prince Arthur of Connaught is now 30 years of age. His fiancee, H. H. Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise Duff, Duchess of Fife, was born on May 27, 1891, and thus is 22. She succeeded her father last year, and is a daughter of the Princess Royal, the eldest daughter of King Edward.]

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

LARGE INCREASE IN REVENUE.

LONDON, July 16.

Presiding at a meeting of the British North Borneo Company, Sir West Ridgeway said that the prospects of the territory were excellent and revenue was increasing by leaps and bounds.

Experts were of opinion that rubber would be on the upward grade before long. The demand all over the world was increasing, and North Borneo rubber was of the best quality and realised the highest prices.

The Company had decided to reconstruct the whole railway, making it strong and durable.

LONDON BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, July 16.

Sir Alexander Henderson has been elected unopposed for St. George's, Hanover-square.

[Sir Alexander Henderson was Unionist member for West Stafford from 1898 to 1906, but since then he has not sat in Parliament. He was a member of the Tariff Reform Commission, and is now chairman of the Great Central Railway and also of the Railway Companies' Association. He is well known in the agricultural world as a successful stock-breeder.]

MRS. CORNWALLIS-WEST.

LONDON, July 16.

Mrs. Cornwallis-West, formerly Lady Randolph Churchill, has been granted a divorce on the ground of her husband's desertion and misconduct.

The case was undefended.

LATER.

It is announced that Mrs. Cornwallis-West will in future be styled Lady Randolph Churchill.

MILITARY DEFALCATION.

STAFF-SERGEANT ON TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 16.

The trial by District court-martial commenced to-day, with Major Marshall, R.E., as President, of Staff-Sergeant J. W. Warner, late head clerk of the Bangalore Brigade office on three charges of misappropriating funds entrusted to him amounting in all to Rs. 366. A sum of Rs. 216 represented gratuities given to him to disburse on account of the Abor expedition, and the rest were contingent items. Captain Mitford, Cameron Highlanders, is prosecuting.

The accused pleaded not guilty, and is undefended.

Captain King Mason, officiating Station Staff Officer, is giving evidence.

COL. DEARE OPERATED ON.

LEFT FOOT AMPUTATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, July 16.

Lieut.-Colonel Deare, commanding the 8th Hussars, had to undergo a serious operation at Kasauli on Saturday last, and owing to gangrene having set in, it was found necessary to amputate his left foot. The operation was most successful and the patient is doing well.

EUROPEAN ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

A young man named Cooper was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day, it being stated that he was wanted in the Bombay Presidency on a charge of criminal breach of trust. He was remanded and is to be sent to Bombay.

JUDICIAL CHANGES IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 16.

Mr. E. M, Pratt, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Sind, will be proceeding on fifteen months' leave about a month hence.

Mr. M. H. W. Haywar, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Additional Judicial Commissioner, will act as Judicial Commissioner.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., will act as Additional Judicial Commissioner.

LORDS AND HOME RULE.

BILL REJECTED ON SECOND READING.

MORE HINTS AT A GENERAL ELECTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 15.

The House of Lords to-night rejected the Home Rule Bill and adopted Lord Lansdowne's motion by 302 votes to 64.

[Lord Landowne's motion, according to the notice which he gave, was that the House of Lords declined to consider the Bill until it had been submitted to the country.]

THE DEBATE.

INTERESTING SUGGESTION BY A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

LATER.

Lord Loreburn made a further appeal for a comprehensive settlement of the Home Rule question by consent, consultation, and goodwill. If such effort failed, he added, then it was time for a general election.

Lord Curzon said the Opposition wanted an election, because they wanted to avert a civil war.

Lord Morley, in winding up the debate, said the Opposition had repeatedly pressed him to say whether British troops would be ordered to fire on Loyalists. He refused to say. It would be ridiculous to say what particular case might require armed intervention or what they would do in a very delicate, difficult and dangerous crisis, but the authorities would do all which their public duty imposed on them for the maintenance of order.

Lord Morley ridiculed the suggestion of a dissolution. It would be a far greater blow to the authority of Parliament than anything in the Parliament Act, he said. He was confident that when the Irish Party had a Parliament of their own they would show the same statesmanlike spirit they had hitherto shown and make it a success.

Considerable interest was excited by a suggestion of Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, who is the holder of a Government post in the House of Lords, in the course of the debate, that there might be a general election between the Home Rule Bill becoming law and its coming into operation.

FURTHER RIOTING.

22 HOUSES WRECKED AT CASTLE DAWSON.

LONDON, July 15.

A riot occurred at Castle Dawson to-day. Some excursionists from Belfast attacked the Hibernian Hall, and destroyed drums and banners. They also wrecked twenty-two houses occupied by Catholics. Revolver shots were exchanged. Extra police are being drafted in.

BREACH OF COPYRIGHT.

JUDGMENT IN CALCUTTA SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

At the High Court, to-day, Justice Fletcher disposed of a suit brought by Mr. J. Chaudhuri, editor and proprietor of *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, against Mr. Nanindra Nath Mitter and others, proprietors and printers of *Current Indian Cases*, for an injunction and for consequential relief for infringement of copyright. After hearing evidence, his Lordship directed the issue of an injunction, restraining the defendants and their agents from publishing, printing and selling any issue of the periodical called *Current Indian Cases* or any work containing extracts from *Calcutta Weekly Notes*. The defendants were further directed to deliver up the possession of all the issues of *Current Indian Cases*, which contained such extracts. His Lordship also granted his consent to a decree against Mr. Nanindra.

LORD PENTLAND'S ILLNESS.

FAVOURABLE PROGRESS TOWARDS RECOVERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 16.

His Excellency Lord Pentland, it is understood, is making satisfactory progress, though it cannot yet be said that he is completely restored to his usual health. His Excellency had been suffering from a severe chill, which led to a slight attack of pneumonia, and, as always happens in the case of this ailment, his complete recovery must be gradual and will necessitate a considerable period of, at any rate, partial relaxation from such official duties as are likely to tax his strength.

BANK MANAGER CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, July 16.

The trial of Devki Nandan, manager of the Kathiad Ahmedabad Bank, for presenting a forged cheque has been concluded. The accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee will preside at the Town Hall meeting in Calcutta to be held on the 28th instant to consider the educational policy of the Government of India. Meanwhile meetings are being held all over Bengal, condemning the Government policy and electing delegates to the Town Hall meeting.

A frontier correspondent states that treasure amounting to seven lakhs, which was in Dir fort when the Nawab fled to Dross was in gold bars. Its disposal is still somewhat of a mystery.

BHAMPTA TRIAL.

REMARKABLE STORY OF A WITNESS.

GODDESS WORSHIPPED AFTER A BIG HAUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 16.

The trial of the large gang of prisoners accused of being professional thieves was continued to-day, when another important witness gave evidence before Mr. Allison, the Special Judge deputed to try the case.

Maruti Sutwa, a Bhampta, aged 28 years, a resident of Rui, but now undergoing a sentence in Yerrowda jail, Poona, identified a number of the accused. The witness said he had committed thefts on railways in Bengal with some of the accused in Court, some times netting from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000. They had a common fund to which they all subscribed 4 per cent. of the amount stolen. This fund was deposited with the headman who used it to engage counsel for the defence of the accused. When there was a big haul, they worshipped the goddess Kali and spent a large amount in feasting and drinking and feeding the Brahims. On several occasions they came into collision with the police in endeavouring to rescue comrades, and several of them had been convicted of rioting. The witness was undergoing a sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment with twenty other Bhamptas in what was known as the Satara gang case which lasted from ten to fifteen months. The witness then entered into the details of many operations in which he had been engaged on railways and in towns. His evidence occupied the best part of two hearings.

KIDNAPPING SCARE.

ANOTHER DISTURBANCE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

As a sequel to the kidnapping scare, there was again a serious disturbance here last night in Harrison-road. A constable, who was on duty in Harrison-road last night at 10-30, attempted to arrest the driver of a hackney carriage for rash driving. Inside the carriage was one Hiralal Dass of Manbhum, who was on his way to the Howrah railway station. Scarcely had the constable seated himself, when a rumour spread that five children were being taken in that carriage to be sent to Sara. In a short time a large number of people came to the scene armed with lathis, iron rods and bamboos and attacked the constable and Hiralal. The carriage was completely wrecked and Hiralal was mercilessly assaulted. The constable took shelter in a dispensary, which was attacked, and furniture, medicine bottles and surgical instruments were smashed. Another constable came on the scene, and both were seriously injured. Shortly after this, a large number of policemen turned up and quelled the disturbance. Three wounded persons were removed to hospital, and fourteen arrests made at the time, and twenty more were arrested this evening in the Colootollah section.

BENGAL MOSLEM LEAGUE.

PROTESTS AGAINST GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

At a meeting of the Bengal Presidency Moslem League a resolution was adopted protesting against the proposal of the Bombay Government to grant the monopoly of the pilgrim traffic to Hajas to a particular shipping company, and also against the proposal to insist on intending pilgrims purchasing return tickets.

The League also protested against the action of the United Provinces Government in demolishing a part of Muchlibazar mosque, and disapproved of the manner in which the appointments of three Calcutta University lecturers had been vetoed by the Government of India.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

IMPORTANT LETTER IDENTIFIED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, July 16.

The hearing of the Barisal conspiracy case was resumed this morning at 10-30, inside the jail.

Anukulchandra Roy and Devendranath Saha stated that they were present at the search of the house of the accused Gopal Mukerji, when Romesh Acharjee was arrested.

Birendranath Dutt Chaudhury of Kushangal identified a letter addressed to Jatin Roy, in which the writer asked him to accomodate a person who was coming from Dacca and to be ready with Vivekananda's books.

The hearing was then continued.

Mr. Gupta submitted a petition calling upon Nibaranchandra Ghose, father of the accused, Devendra Ghose, to produce the copy of the search list which had been given to him on the day of the search at his house.

Two more witnesses, a clerk in the Nawab's kutchery, and one Rai Charan Sil, chowkidar of Birangal, were examined. The latter was declared hostile.

In connection with the Ismalia School and College at Peshawar, scholarships are to be given in each of five agencies along the north-west frontier. Youths are already being sent from beyond the administrative border to enjoy the advantages of the education offered.

PORT OF CALCUTTA.

DEVELOPMENTS OF 50 YEARS.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY PROPOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The Government of Bengal has addressed a letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the appointment of a commission to examine the scheme for development of the port of Calcutta and of all the transport facilities connected with it to meet such expansion in both the export and import trade as may be reasonably looked for during the next 50 years. Should the mercantile community desire the appointment of such an investigating authority, the Government of Bengal would be willing to appoint a small commission consisting of six or seven members. In the Commission would probably be included a Government official as president, the President of the Chamber and another commercial member, a railway expert and an officer experienced in the affairs of the port. Before, however, the Governor in Council passes any further orders he will be glad if the Chamber would call a conference of non-official gentlemen and railway and port authorities to consider the subject, and he thinks that it might perhaps be found that the conference would be assisted in its deliberations if the Chief Engineer to the Government, the chairman of the Calcutta Corporation and the chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust were asked to share in them.

It may prove desirable to confine the reference to this conference to the question whether the mercantile community desire to see such a commission appointed. Should the conference decide this question in the affirmative, it should indicate to some extent the nature of the reference, which it would wish to have made to the commission, or any special points with which the commission should deal.

CALCUTTA'S POPULATION.

CLAIM TO BE THE EMPIRE'S SECOND CITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The current *Calcutta Gazette* publishes a resolution on the last census report of Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Sikkim.

Regarding Calcutta the resolution says: The total population of Calcutta and its suburbs has reached the huge figure of 10,43,307 which places it second only to London in the British Empire, and gives it a rank among the twelve largest cities of the world. This population is made up of an agglomeration of races and castes from all parts of India and from many foreign lands. Three hundred and ninety-seven separate races, castes, and nationalities were returned at the census, and more than half of the residents were born outside Calcutta. Over a quarter of a million of Calcutta's inhabitants derive their living from industrial occupations, and close on 2,00,000 from trade.

As regards education, Bengal is said to be the brain of India. Bengal stands first among all the provinces in India, not only for the actual number of persons able to read and write, but also for the proportion (7-7 per cent) which they bear to the total population. Madras comes next with 7·5 per cent, and Bombay follows with 6·9.

There are now ten thousand lawyers in Bengal.

CHINA AND TIBET.

DATE STILL UNFIXED FOR THE DARJEELING CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Matters concerning China and Tibet are still in a state of uncertainty, and no one seems to quite know what is happening or what has happened during the past few months. All that is definitely known is that at some future date a conference is to be held at Darjeeling at which China, the Dalai Lama, and the British Government will be represented. But the date on which the conference will assemble has not been fixed, and the Chinese Delegates have not left China.

A representative of the *Statesman* had an interview yesterday with Mr. S. C. Loo, who has been appointed the new Chinese Amban in Lhasa, in succession to General Chung, who came down to Calcutta some weeks ago and is still in the city. Mr. Loo has taken over the seals of office as Amban from General Chung, but no date has been fixed for his departure for Lhasa. He is now awaiting instructions, and must remain in Calcutta until he receives them.

Asked whether he would attend the Darjeeling conference and then go on to Lhasa, Mr. Loo said he did not know. He might receive instructions to proceed thither at any time, but in all probability he would not go until after the conference, in which in case he would attend it. The Chinese delegates to this conference, he added, were Mr. I. Wan Chen and Mr. Fu Hanman, the Governor-General of Lanton. They were still in Pekin receiving final instructions, and he did not know when they would leave there. He thought it was likely, however, that they would be here in about a month's time for the conference. The Dalai Lama would be presented by Mr. Chenshatra, and Mr. C. A. Bell, Political Agent in Sikkim, would probably represent the British Government. The object of the conference was to clear up misunderstandings between the Chinese and the Tibetans.

In reply to a question as to what was happening in Lhasa at the present time, Mr. Loo said he had to confess that he did not know. The Dalai Lama was at present in the sacred city.

Mr. Loo has been in Calcutta for ten years, having been engaged in business here.

Mr. I. C. Suez of the Chinese Diplomatic Service, who was some time Superintendent of the Gyantse Trade Mart, Tibet, and has since been on special duty at Kalit Nong, is now in Calcutta and will leave for China in the course of a few days.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THANKS AND FAVOURS.

Mahomedans, through their various associations, have been passing resolutions, thanking the Government for the appointment of Khan Bahadur Syed Kadri as a Collector. We do not hear of the Government in other countries being thanked for appointing one to a high office. How very odd it would have seemed if, say, some of the Welsh societies had conveyed their thanks to H. M. the King and the Prime Minister for having included Mr. Lloyd George in the Ministry? I wonder if the Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken it as a compliment. If a man is fit for a post, however high, and is appointed to it, there is really no occasion for the public or any section of it to pass a formal resolution of thanks to government for having done what was right and proper. When the dispensers of patronage act justly and impartially lending themselves to no favour or jobbery, their conduct goes, indeed, to their credit. But it all comes in the way of their duty, and I scarcely perceive any obligation on the part of the public to pass a vote of thanks. It is perfectly natural that Mahomedans should be greatly pleased with the appointment of the first Moslem in this presidency to the distinguished office, as Hindus or Parsis would be gratified when one of their own race is thus exalted. But it must be remembered that Mr. Kadri has been promoted, not because he is a Mahomedan, but because he has proved himself a very trusted and a very capable public servant. He has won his preferment by "sheer merit," as Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla took care to observe at the dinner given to him last week by his friends and admirers; and for the recognition of his merit, not Moslems alone, but all Indians should be glad. A vote of thanks passed at Moslem gatherings might imply one of two things,—either that special favour had been bestowed upon one of their race primarily because he belongs to that race, or that their resolutions transmitting their fervent expression of gratitude to Government are to be interpreted as a lively sense of favours to come. It is refreshing to turn from these considerations to the manly tone of Sir Ibrahim's speech. He asked for a fair field and no favour, and he urged, like every sincere friend of Musalmans, the supreme importance of education.

CO-ORDINATION OF CHARITIES.

Mr. Kadri, in his reply, made a very useful suggestion, which merits the careful attention of Hindus and Parsis, as well as of his own community. He asked the enlightened Mahomedans of Bombay to formulate a scheme for centralizing and co-ordinating the educational funds and institutions scattered over the presidency, which were working at present without any intelligent plan, and without any conscious goal before them. Those, who have any knowledge of the working of Indian charities, are saddened by the thought that enormous sums are either ill-spent, or running to waste, or misappropriated by the administrators. The pious Indian, forming an endowment for the good of his soul, has a distinct bias in favour of religious charities, which often are of doubtful utility, and which, in some cases, do not even answer their original purpose. A common form of charity among Musalmans is the founding of Koran schools. Having once started them, the donors and their descendants usually care very little to see how they are getting on. It is of vital importance to all Indian communities to co-ordinate their charities, and turn them to the best possible account. If some of the religious and secular trusts may be diverted to a better purpose than that contemplated by the original founders, their managers may do so with the sanction of the court. I think that a large amount, set apart for the feeding of pigeons and sturdy mendicants, may be utilized for promoting education or relieving sickness.

THE MALE ISSUE.

"First wife alive, but no child" Such is the preamble of an advertisement in a Punjab newspaper, notifying that the advertiser was, for this reason, open to another matrimonial engagement. Reasoning to the medium of a journal in his search for a second wife marks him out to be a man of some education and intelligence, and, if I am correct in my surmise, one might have expected him to be ashamed of the proceeding. But he may shelter himself behind the excuse that custom has been sanctified by religion, it is a duty imposed upon the pious Hindu for ensuring his salvation to leave a son behind him for the performance of his funeral obsequies. The male issue, is therefore, an object of universal longing, and his birth is heralded with music and other signs of rejoicing. The birth of a daughter, on the other hand, is received with quiet resignation, if not with positive imprecations on the head of the little innocent. It is not realised that, if every Hindu were to have the desire for a male child carried out, the country would be depopulated, and turned into a howling wilderness in a generation or two. But nature is wise and she is kindlier in her operations than misguided man takes her to be, and so she keeps balance between the sexes fairly even. The exaltation of the male issue has, however, relieved the scarcity in its favour. Manu gives the families which should [illegible] for the purpose of a marriage and he includes in it "that which has produced no male issue." He lays down that "the son of a man, the first ceremony redeems [illegible] if he performs various acts, [illegible] ten descendants, and [illegible] the twenty-first person." It is [illegible] almost as a corollary of the supreme value which is attached to a male issue that Manu enjoins the supersession of a barren wife, or of one whose children are all dead, by another. It happens sometimes that the wife herself urges her spouse to marry another, and then acts as a sort of mother in law to the junior partner. It is thus possible in the social economy of the Hindus two swords to lie in one scabbard, to borrow the metaphor from an [illegible] saying. Generally speaking, [illegible] the higher castes are not polygamous, the practice is rather prevalent among the lower orders, among whom the matri-

monial ties are easy and elastic, and as their wives are all wage-earners, their maintenance is no burden to their lords. Nay, the ne'er-do-well may idle away his time, if he chooses, living upon the combined earnings of his wives.

UNNATURAL PARENTS.

MEN profess greater reverence for religious observances and greater anxiety to follow them, if they suited their convenience. But, when they are opposed to their interests or inclination, they are quietly ignored. The Hindu law-giver has, for instance, given a strict injunction against the sale of girls in marriage; yet the practice is common among many Hindu castes, and, although it is condemned and deplored by every social conference, there is scarcely yet a sign of its decadence. Here are Manu's own words: "Let no father, who knows the law, receive a gratuity, however small, for giving his daughter in marriage, since the man who, through avarice, takes a gratuity for that purpose is a seller of his offspring." What a number of girls has been sacrificed, nevertheless by mating them with well-to-do old men? Being usually of a tender age many of these victims cannot realize that their lives have thus been ruined and blasted by their parents. It is possible that not a few of those, who are able to realize their fate, must have been compelled and coerced into the fatal union. Is there no remedy against this grievous offence? Surely, it ought not to be possible for parents to do what they like with their children, simply because they are minors, and therefore under their protection. The little ones must be rescued from their unnatural guardianship. A vernacular paper has lately published the case of a little girl in Kathyawad, who, terrified by the prospect of a projected union with an old man, ran away from home, and sought refuge in another town. Wandering alone and unprotected, she attracted notice, and her story was that she had originally been intended for a young man, but that an old person appearing on the scene, the cupidity of her parents was aroused, and, they were forcing her to marry him. I ask again, is there is no remedy against such an infamous practice? I do hope this spirited girl will be protected from the ill-usage of her irate parents, who will pretend that her flight had brought shame upon the house.

DION.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 16.

Lieut. Atkin, 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment, is appointed to the West African Regiment.

Lieut. Yates, 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, is appointed to the Southern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

General Pilcher assumes command of the Burma Division about August next.

Major H. M. Turton, I.A., is permitted to retire from June 18.

The following postings of Royal Artillery Officers from Home are ordered:—

Major De La Force to the 19th Battery, Royal Field Artillery; Major Bowring to the 91st Battery, Royal Field Artillery; Lieut. Watson to No. 79 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery; Lieut Desterre to No. 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery; 2nd Lieut. Cardew to No. 75 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery; 2nd Lieut. Williams to No. 81 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery; 2nd Lieut. Hayes to 75th Battery, Royal Field Artillery; 2nd Lieut. Carne to 85th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Lieut Rae, 7th Rajputs is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps and is posted to the Lucknow Division.

THE UMBRELLA IN CEYLON.

There is a comic side to the use of the umbrella among a class of people in Ceylon. It may not be generally known that sun and rain do not supply the only reasons for its use. There is a certain dignity associated with the carrying of one. A venerable villager or an appuhami of Colombo will not even on a cool afternoon walk along the street without his umbrella in rural districts where caste holds sway no low caste man dare carry an umbrella. In some instances, when the sun is blazing, people are seen walking with their umbrellas closed and tucked under an arm. Often they are carried about though broken and incapable of being opened out. An ancient villager's umbrella is a study in economy—and patchwork. Such umbrellas are to be seen at kachcheries, when these worthies have to come on business to see the big hamudurawo. The idea suggests itself that it has been the friend of the days of their childhood, if not of their fathers, before them. Neither sun-proof nor rain-proof—for they are "more holy than righteous"—these sunshades only preserve the village sense of dignity. The "ribs" are in such a condition as those of a human being might be expected to be in after a severe railway or motor smash. There is another aspect which, while it is amusing, has all the elements which might lead to a tragedy among people who are not slow to anger. This is the curious and careless method in which the umbrella is handled. Legislation has forced bullock carts to keep to the kerbstone and motorists to drive slowly, but a man can carry his umbrella as he pleases and make himself a nuisance to his fellow users of the road. It is not an uncommon thing on a moderately crowded throughfare to see pedestrians ducking under mischievous looking umbrella or in the nick of time avoiding one which has come into unpleasant proximity to an eye. The great danger arises from the protruding ends of the "rib," which occasionally make incursions into a head of hair and, may be, rudely detach a "crooked comb from some appuhami's head—and a flood of vernacular eloquence is released. Another trick which this generally innocent article is guilty of is seen when a pedestrian finds his balance unceremoniously disturbed by the intrusion of another's umbrella between his ankles, while its owner wears no look of guilt upon his face. Notwithstanding all the libels that have been pronounced upon the feminine hatpin that necessary adjunct to female headgear is tolerable in comparison S. H. W. in the "Times of Ceylon."

POLO AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 16.

Two matches in the semi-final of the Polo Tournament were to be played this afternoon but just as the first game between the 20th Deccan Horse (the cup-holders) and the Mysore Sellader Lancers began a heavy rainstorm stopped the play for the day. The teams had scored one goal each in the first period when the ground became too slippery to continue the game.

THE "SCOFFING LUCIAN."

PROFESSOR MARRS ON THE GREAT MASTER OF SATIRE.

A meeting of the Classical Association was held at the rooms of the Asiatic Society last night when the Rev. Dr. Scott presided over a good attendance and Professor Marrs read a paper on Lucian. Before the paper, the Secretary was called upon to convey the sympathy of the Association with the widow of the Rev. J Cameron, who was an active and learned member of the Association.

"Lucian, said Professor Marrs, was born at Samosata in Northern Syria in the second century A.D.. was put to statuary by his father, left home to study rhetoric, wandered over Iona, Greece, Italy, Gaul and finally settled in Athens, where we may suppose he produced the inimitable dialogues which are his best title to fame. From a Syrian boy talking a barbarous dialect of Greek he became a master of the pure Attic tongue, and eventually produced works which should place him in the front rank of the world's humourists. These works are marked by a peculiarly modern flavour of phrase and sentiment. Macaulay called him the last great master of Attic eloquence and Attic wit. In reality he is the first great master of modern satire and modern rationalism. His best known work is the True History, which seems with comicalities and at times reaches a high level of prose style. This is not, however, his most characteristic work. Nor are the numerous essays which appear as dialogues or letters introductory lectures, e.g. on the way to Write History, on Hired Companions, On Dancing, and the like, though there is scarcely one which does not contain memorable sayings and sentiments. They illustrate his remarkable versatility, and one or two are especially interesting as showing his just appreciation of the nature of Art, whose appeal lies in form rather than matter.

SCORN AND AFFECTION.

"At all times he is distinguished by a strong sense of humour, both the humour of scorn and the humour of affection. This is best seen in his most characteristic works, the various dialogues standing to his name. He may be summed up as a curious mixture of Aristophanes and Plato. It may be that he has only held a minor position in the Greek classics on account of his inability to take things seriously. Burton refers to him constantly as "that scoffing Lucian." True, he scoffs constantly, particularly at philosophers. It is not, however, at Plato or Chrysippus he scoffs, but rather false Platonisers and hypocritical Stoics, who prostituted philosophy to their own personal ends and covered their ignorance of the great masters by the repetition of unintelligible gobbets from metaphysical formuæ. Lucian was not himself interested in metaphysics. Philosophy was to him a way of life, and one of his own phrases may stand as his motto "Smiling ever, serious never." He has been charged with Cynicism. But though he had a cynical wit, he was not cynical at heart. His attitude towards philosophy and things in general, as indeed his light and lucid style, may be compared with that of Anatole France. They have the same cynical wit, the same flippancy in matters sacred and profane, the same ease and lucidity of style never quite reaching the highest flights of artistic prose. At times Lucian will even make fun of the great men themselves, as in his comical picture of Empedocles living "in the moon doing a good deal of high thinking on a diet of dew." Lucian went about the world and took things as he found them. He found them inclining to the tragic side. Menippus in Hades surveys the skull of Helen and borrows proleptically from Marlows in the comment: "Is this the face that carried a thousand ships to Troy?" His works contain unusually fine comments on perishable mortality. The dialogue, Charon, may be referred to on this point.

HIS BEST WORKS.

"Perhaps the best of Lucian's works are the dialogues of the gods, those masterpieces of numourous infidelity in which he brings the peccant gods of Greece down to earth and makes them walk among us fallible men and women. His clever mockery dissipated the last vestiges of belief in these human deities: for he showed them to be a crude product of man's tendency to anthropomorphism. He was a godless man in the end, and that may explain why this double marvel of an Attic Syrian and an ancient Greek possessed of a modern subtlety of humour has been relegated to the rank of a comparatively obscure and not altogether respectable author."

A brief discussion followed, and a vote of thanks was passed to the reader of the paper.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay has given his patronage to the Association, and the following new members have been received since the last meeting;—H. D. Baskerville, B.A., I.C.S., Larkana; H. J. Bhabha, M.A., Bombay; L. N. Brown, B.A., I.C.S, Larkana; the Hon. Mr. Justice H. E. H. Coxe, Calcutta; J. E. Davar, O.I.P., Bombay; the Hon. Mr. D A. D'Monte, M.D., Bandra, V. M. Ferrers, B.A., I.C.S. Ratnagiri, F. E. Francis, Bombay, Rev. L. Froger, M.A., Bangalore, Rev. J. C. Mathew, M. A., B.D., Bombay, Rev. R. Scott, M.A., D.D., Bombay the Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, M.A., Poona, and Rev. G. Vigier, S.J., Karachi.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th July 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 191000	Rs. 40:000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 535000
Or per mile of Ry. ...	202	423	4	629
For previous 13 weeks of half year...	5 301127	6744090	46627	9831992
Total for 14 weeks. ...	323227	7144090	50627	1042699
Comparison.				
Total for corr. period of previous year a	5 214840	242358	7787	2 535435
Per mile of Ry. do...	227	363	8	598
Total to corr. date do...	303811	(235228	10:772	9409114

a Including June Supplementary.

Increase fo the week ... Rs. 29,565
Do. to date..... „ 10,17,8 8

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

(Continued from page 6.)

the harmony of the general artistic effect.

The programme provided for the week took us through the development of the German musical drama. The first performance on the programme was Gluck's masterpiece "Orpheus and Eurydice" in which Frau Gotze and Fraulein Hempel vied with each other in friendly competition for the artistic palm. Then followed Mozart's Magic Flute and Beethoven's Fidelio on which occasion the splendid work of the singers engaged was even surpassed by the magnificent performance of the orchestra, which was conducted by Richard Strauss. To-day we have no other conductor who can equal Richard Strauss, where Mozart and Beethoven are concerned. The programme then passed into the nineteenth century and Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was given in which opera Jadlowker, the ever popular Berlin tenor, won new triumphs It is worthy of note that Meyerbeer should have been included in this series, but the day has gone by when it was the fashion to sneer at the "Huguenots" this work fascinates by its dramatic qualities and being followed as it was on this occasion by Wagner's "Ring" it became evident how much the Beyreuth Master owed to Meyerbeer. Modern music was represented by re-staging of the entire "Ring" and Richard Strauss "Rosenkavalier." The performance of the "Ring" met with a well-deserved and unqualified success. The orchestra, under the direction of Leo Blech, was incomparable; fire, dramatic power, rhythm and perfect co-operation,—these were the qualities that marked this series of performances from first to last. Kirchhoff as Siegfried, Berger as Siegmund, Hebich as Alberich, Henke as Mime, and Frau Haflgren-Wagg as Sieglined, were all seen at their very best, but the greatest triumph of the week was celebrated by Frau Kurt as Brunnhilde. The beauty and clearness of her voice were conspicuous in the scene in which she is awaked by Siegfried and in the "Gotterdammerung", she surpassed herself both dramatically and musically, and, by the power and finish of her performance, proved the equal of those few mezzosoppranas whose names have become classic and connection with this famous role.

The entire Opera House was beautifully decorated with upholstery and flowers, and was packed every evening to the last seat with an audience, among whom were many notabilities. Their Imperial Majesties were present on several occasions, to the special delight of a numerous contingent of English and American visitors, who thus had the opportunity of having a good view of the Emperor and Empress.

HIS MAJESTY'S PRESENTS FROM HIS PEOPLE.

His Majesty the Emperor William had expressly desired that no personal present should be made him on the occasion of the celebration of his Jubilee. Only a few exceptions were made as in the case of the table centre-piece presented by the German Federal Princes, and a golden Marshal's baton subscribed for by the Army. To compensate for this a number of generous endowments have been made by the various German towns, Municipal Authorities, County Associations, factories and other corporate bodies, as well as by a number of generous private individuals. Collectively, the different German towns have contributed over 32 million marks for various charitable endowments in celebration of the Emperor's Jubilee. Among others may be mentioned Frankfort-on-the-Main, which has contributed 400 thousand marks for purposes of popular education, and 100 thousand marks for the furtherance of the study of German Folk Songs. Krefeld has contributed 200 thousand marks for a people's park, and Erfuhrt 394 thousand marks for a like purpose. Breslau has devoted 300 thousand marks to a Home for the Young, whereas the Province of Slesswick-Holstein has contributed 100 thousand marks for the erection of a Nursing Home for Children on the Island of Fohr. Cologne has got together a full million marks for a park and for the laying out of a number of playgrounds for the young people of the town. The Association of German Teachers has collected the money necessary for the building of a Home for Consumptive Teachers. Nearly 3-4 of a million marks have been subscribed for Christian Missions, and a vast number of Hospitals, Almshouses, Convalescent Homes for Children, etc., are to be built in honour of the occasion. Furthermore, the town of Hamburg is organising a fund for the relief of veteran soldiers of the Great Wars.

The City of Berlin itself has contributed generously to the good cause. Furthermore, the event is to be permanently celebrated by a vast reconstruction of the entire district lying immediately behind the University. A new street is to be laid out, so that the University itself may be directly connected with the Museums by which means the homes of Science and of the Arts will be brought into closer connection. Nor has the question of physical development and sports been neglected; the suburb of Schoneberg has given 150 thousand marks, Neukolln has got together 160 thousand marks, and Spandau is contributing 50 thousand marks for the purpose of laying out playing and athletic grounds, whereas other suburbs of Berlin, such as Steglitz Friedenau, Zehlendorf, and Grunewald, have devoted considerable sums for a like purpose.

L. ASCH.

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AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE ATTACK ON THE TUTUHS.

OUTLOOK IN CANTON.

After some weeks of outward apathy, during which hopes, lately reviving, were all but quenched by the apparent failure of authority to assert itself, the power, at least the daring, of President Yuan has been demonstrated with striking force. Two great Tutuhs, notable obstacles in the path of united government, have been ousted from office, successfully it would seem; and arrangements are understood to be complete for the removal of a third. More than three months have passed since Li Lieh-chun, ex-Tutuh of Kiangsi, sprang into public notice by his refusal to accept the appointment of Wang Shui-kai as Civil Governor of the province, to deprive him of those spoils of office which meant not merely personal emolument but the maintenace of the troops whereon power depended. At the time President Yuan openly declared that he would not rest until he had brought the rebellious Tutuh to book. The steps by which he has fulfilled his pledge are not easy to follow, as they involved the moving of troops through districts where there were few foreign and no trustworthy Chinese, correspondents. But by one means and another it is plain that a sufficient force has been brought within reach of General Li's head-quarters to convince him that prudence was the better part of valour. He has handed over his seal of office and, in the old conventional phrase, retires to his home "to recuperate his health." It would seem that the days of the petty kingdom of Kiangsi—potential nucleus of how much larger an independency?—are over.

The supersession of Pah Wenyu, Tutuh of Anhui, by General Nyi Tsze-ch 'ung, commander of some ten or twelve thousand northern troops at Yingchowfu, is still, officially, "in petto." The order has been drafted, we are told, but has yet to be issued. It has, however, been expected for some days past in well-informed quarters, and is indeed the natural complement of the dismissal of Li Lieh-chun. Pah, it would seem, is a sincere man, but like many such, not too easy to work with. He has been a cause of "too much argument in the camp." His vehement protests against the signing of the Quintuple Loan, against the disregard of Parliament implied in that act, against the supposed breach of constitutional requirements, were not calculated to recommend him to the favour of the Peking Government. More recently, there appears little question but that Pah Tutuh was conspiring to join forces with the uncrowned king of Kiangsi. Like him, Pah has miscalculated the resources of his official chief in Peking. Pah Tutuh would be just the man whom President Yuan may have had in mind when he issued that mandate, a few weeks ago, on the futility of provincial officers looking for loyalty among their subordinates while they themselves argued over every instruction from Peking. There remains the case of Hu-Han-ming "promoted" to a post in Tibet, and so far ready to kiss the rod that he accepts dismissal from the Tutuhship of Canton. Hu maintains that he is being disgraced because of his attitude in connexion with the loan and with the Sung murder case. But official changes in such a district as Canton cannot be judged independently of the province as a whole. More than once the growth of the movement in favour of a federalism between the extreme southern provinces has been remarked in these columns. Whether that idea, which extends far beyond official circles, can be overcome from Peking has yet to be demonstrated. But success in the attempt is certainly not to be expected while their remains in supreme authority at Canton one of the indedependence of thought of General Hu-Han-ming.

Changes such as these belong to a very different order of things to the petty persecution of General Huang Hsing, Mr. Y. C. Tong or, it seems permissible to add, Mr. Ivan Chen, whose conjoint appointment with General Hu to Tibet is of course, in no sense an honour. With the latter it is impossible to believe that President Yuan Shih-kai has any direct connexion. For the former he will be content to bear full responsibility. It is to be expected that his opponents will cry dictatorship, militarism. Indeed as regards the latter, report speaks already of a scheme of administration in which both civil and military powers of separate Tutuhships are wholly merged. In principle, such measures are no doubt a direct defiance of all the teaching of Young China. But for the moment it is more important to think of the welfare of old China, the China of millions of innocent and helpless workers. The Parliamentary ideal has proved worthless, its final breakdown sufficiently indicated by the dissensions of the Chinputang through which at one time President Yuan appears to have hoped that he might be able to govern in some semblance of agreement with theories of popular representation. It remains for him to try the other method, that compromise between theory and necessity which we find resorted to in nearly every country on the morrow of revolution. In doing so, President Yuan commits himself to a dangerous step, how dangerous we may judge by recalling the events which led up to the late revolution, and the continual evidence since afforded of provincial intransigence to control from the capital. On the other hand, the moment is well chosen for a decisive move. Harvest time is upon us and the harvests promise fairly. The great majority of people should be too busy for some months to come to trouble themselves about politics, and the business men of China have shown that they prefer the President to the Tutuhs.

THE SITUATION IN CANTON.

While the Peking Parliament is wasting months as precious time in party and personal squabbles, pirates and brigands in the south are becoming more daring in their exploits. The report of the attack upon Trinity College, the new Training College of the Diocese of Victoria which is situated only five miles from Canton, demonstrates that foreign life and property may no longer be considered safe. Another storm appears to be gathering in Canton and the Governor-General who, whatever may be his faults, has hitherto succeeded in suppressing lawlessness to a greater degree than any of his predecessors, and in distinctly less favourable circumstances, has been harassed by the impeachments of his political opponents. Consequently, it was not surprising that he expressed a desire to relinquish his post. Thus, barely fourteen months after Dr. Sun Yat-sen visited Canton with the object of reconciling the people to government by Peking, the difficulties that were smoothed out on that occasion are likely to recur. Since the inauguration of the Republic there has been no competition for the responsibility of Governor-General in Kuangtung. So long ago as November 1911, Chan Kwing-ming showed no small annoyance at finding himself appointed as head of the administration of that province, and sought in vain, as an alternative, the position of military adviser in the north. But it was Hu Hanmin who went north with Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Chan remained in office until a few days before the return of Dr. Sun last spring, when he took a hurried departure. Hu when instructed to take the reins of government, did so, much against his inclination, and has held them ever since. Chan returned to Canton and as Generalissimo has co-operated with the Governor-General in the suppression of lawlessness.

A relapse from that policy of steady advancement which has recently been noted is now threatened. Correspondents state that the "Mauser Pistol Society" is committing almost daily depredations in various parts of the province causing great anxiety to those responsible for peace and order. Two weeks ago some hundreds of brigands made a night attack upon the arsenal at Shekching and, although they were repulsed, the robbers looted many houses. More recently foreign-owned steamers and Chinese junks have been pirated, and the West and North Rivers are infested with outlaws who prey upon peaceful traders. It may be that the vigilance of the authorities has been somewhat relaxed in order to convince Peking that it is imperative to keep up a large provincial army if law and order are to be maintained, and, therefore, that it is unreasonable to ask for the remittance of the salt taxes, which have hitherto been spent on the army, to the Central Government. But there are many other equally possible causes. One of these is found in the Canton Provincial Assembly, where considerable resentment has been exhibited at the suggestion of interference with the privileges of local legislatures. The Governor has chafed at the restrictions recently imposed upon him by Peking; the Sung Chiaojen case, in which Canton takes more than an academic interest, has not been cleared up; Parliament has achieved nothing; the election of the President and the appointment of a definite Government are delayed; and there is no sign of Peking's acceding to the desire for provincial consideration of the constitution formulated in the capital. It is, therefore, possible that these officials, who have persisted in a forward policy in the face of considerable opposition, from lack of practical encouragement, are losing heart.

Hu Han-min has been so unfortunate as to offend Peking as a result of his desire to administer his province in a way that will give satisfaction, not only to himself, but to influential Cantonese. His recent telegram to the President indicates the character of this man who has been refused permission to resign in order that Peking might have the satisfaction of giving him an Irish promotion to Tibet. Governor Hu says that "the value of a constitutional Government lies in the fact that the law is strictly administered." He has been anxious to maintain the credit of the Government and, while he admits that he may have said too much, he believes that he has followed the proper course. From the individual point of view I do not incline to please others and as to the general welfare dissensions should be eliminated." Chen Chao-chang formerly Tutuh of Kirin who is a strong partisan of Yuan Shih-kai, doubtless will give more satisfaction to Peking inasmuch as his first duty will be to obey his patron but it is not very likely that he will be acceptable, to the Cantonese. So far as can be judged at this distance considerable progress has been made in Kuangtung since the turbulent days that followed the Revolution. It is true that head-strong reformers wrought great havoc in the early days. But while it is not possible to agree with some of the methods adopted to secure peace, a measure of security was obtained that augured well for the future, any rate an honest effort has been made strictly to administer the law. Two principal factors face the Governor of Canton. First, he must maintain conditions under which merchants can trade. In the second place he must hold the balance between the inherent desire for provincial independence and government of the province from Pecking. Should he lean either to one side or the other he is immediately in danger. A judicious official, particularly if he be a Cantonese might administer the province successfully by making the burden of government by Pecking extremely light. It is the consciousness of interference and costant hindrance to progressive works that irritates and stimulates revolutionary feeling. With the central authorities impotent to achieve anything tangible in Pecking, it is scarcely to be wondered at that there is a growing desire in Kuangtung to cry "hands off"—"N. C. Herald" (June 21).

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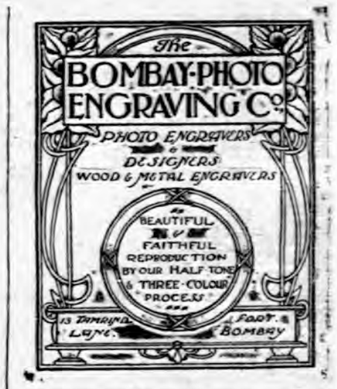

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'THE PERFECT GENTLEMAN' IN PERSIA.

AN AMUSING TRANSLATION.

Moulavi M. Hedayat Hussain, Lecturer, Presidency College, Calcutta, contributes the text and a translation of the Mirza Mamah "(The Book of the Perfect Gentleman) of Mirza Kamran to the "Journal" of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Firstly, there should be a distance of one mile between a Mirza and a wild elephant. If chinaware is available, he should avoid taking meals and eating fruit from silver and gold plates; and if he can get hold of earthenware, he should not drink water from chinaware. If there be ten good people in a house and one bad, he should cut off intercourse with those ten. If they have named him Mirza Jalal al-Din Yusuf he must not encumber himself with all this, but shortening it style himself Mirza Yusuf. When purchasing a thing wanted by him, he should not make any difficulty about the price, and ought not to buy like traders. Ruby should be regarded by him as the best among all jewels, and the palanquin as the best of all conveyances. He should like a water-melon as the best of all fruits. If he wishes to keep his head and hands entire or unbroken, let him not accompany an army through Kashmere. Rice boiled with spices should be preferred by him above all other eatables. He should keep pure love on the high arch, and if possible, he should have no connection with it at all. He should not follow a beautiful person whose demeanour displays tokens of wickedness, and he must not make too much use of tobacco. As long as he is in India to the best of his power he should try to keep himself safe from the attack of diseases, so that he may not have the need to see the face of the court physician. If he is introduced to a family, he must go there thrice, first on the day of introduction. On the second occasion he should make compliments and enter (the house). On the third occasion, if he is welcome without paying compliments, he may continue to frequent the place, otherwise he should not trouble himself for nothing, and incur dishonour, because respect, once lost, is hardly to be regained. He should regard "Lahore" as the best of the towns in India. He should recognize the fort of "Agra" as unequalled in the whole world. If there be no controversy or dispute on that point, then he must think "Isfahan" as the best town in Persia. In a multitude he must always be on the alert from attacks of swords kept under the garment. He must have funds enough to supply him with twenty rupees for the expenses of palanquin and a doorkeeper. He must not hire a room in any inn for it is beggarly to do so.

ETIQUETTE IN THE FIELD.

He must value life and should not go near war. If he happens to be in a battlefield he must keep out of the reach of musket-balls. If victory takes place he must not pursue the defeated and flying army on the contrary if his party suffer a defeat he must run away as fast as he can. The compositions of a Mirza should be full of expression and in a short compass of words should convey a number of ideas and meanings If they are not so what is then the difference (between a Mirza and others). Wherever he may see (or meet) the [narcissus the violet and the orange he should take all three He must know the bad people but should not call them bad for this is contrary to wisdom. He should know the game of dice, but must not turn a gamester, and should not bet thousands while playing chess He must not be fond of obscure verses (and spend his time in trying to understand them), because this precious life should not be thus wasted away. He must not follow a companion who is a fast rider and should let him go wherever he likes If a friend of the Mirza ask what his salary is he may tell the man if he is sure that the latter will not be appointed in his place; otherwise he should run away from him to a distance of about twenty kuruh i.e. forty miles. If a Mirza happens to sit at the same table with a "Mufti" (or lawyer), he should not take anything, and in case he dies of hunger (by so doing) he shall have a great reward in his next life. If a "Mirza" has beauty and good voice, he may without inconvenience recite a verse or two before his companion; but if he sings regularly at some length, he should separate his cups and jugs because he has thus become a professional musician. He must know Quadizada--Girahrudi, Mirza Rafi, Shirazi and Jalala-i-Ardastani as the best of his contemporaries; but if any one objects to this, he must not enter into dispute with him. He should not trust any well-clothed person who pretends to be an author. If there is controversy between the "Mirza" and some one, and if the "Mirza" happens to get the better of him, he should completely defeat him, but if it be otherwise, then he must make up with his adversary. If a Mirza happens to be in company with some persons of minence and if the topic of conversation refers to one's income and ability, he should try to get the topic changed; if not not, he shauld leave the house to its owner and run away as fast as his feet can carry him, and must not look back at all. The "Mirza" should visit Egypt because it is worth seeing. If he wants to settle in a place, let him take up his abode in "Syria where nice bread, cheese, and sweet melons are to be found though they are food of the "Rafide." But if a "Mirza" of the true Mussumlan type gets them let him eat them, for they won't hurt his religion. In India he should not wear the "chakshur" and he must not be too fond of his own words. In company he should not take part in controversies, especially in religious ones. Let him keep his religious views quite secret, lest they cause him some bodily injury. If he be service, then as long as he does not get the rank of five hundred he must not take guests to his house; and in times of trouble let him avoid being a guest of low people, for this will end in insult. He must regard games of hazard as the best of all entertainments in the world.

MANNERS IN INDIA.

He should not speak of the honour of anyone. He must not joke with every good-for-nothing fellow, nor allow people to cut joke at him. He should meet his friends occasionally, and when seen once, he must not go to them again very day, because this will cause a recurrence (of the visit). With a monthly salary of Rs. 100 let him allot Rs. 10 for the belt and embroidered badge. And if these are supplied by his master he must not sell them. If he spends Rs. 50 for a fur, it will not be prodigality. He must not speak while people are playing draughts He should not bring courtesans to other people's house, especially if the master of the house happens to be richer than he. If dirt happens to be on his auspicious face, he must wash it out with salt and vinegar; and he should not rely upon anyone except a worthy darvish. In reciting poetry he sould not omit the first line of a poem, even if it be simple. If a man recite the first line of a couplet, the "Mirza" must not read out the second line. In India if he secures a house, he must not be in search of mere architectural beauty, but must pay due consideration to its stability lest he may not suffer an untimely death in the rainy season. In a bath he must not allow the body of a sick barber to touch his body, but he should be civil to his son. He may pour from the store a small quantity of water on his head, if he has bathed in a narrow reservoir need by several persons. If he wants to avoid insults, he must drive out from his head the weakness of sitting in a prominent place. In India he should not expect intelligence and good behaviour from those who put big turbans on their heads. If he does not want to undergo insult and disrespect he must not entertain expectation from familiar intercourse with people, saying: "I am going to see such and such a rich man; he will give me a thousand rupees and bestow many presents." In India do not make the taking of "Paludah," 1 a kind of sweet beverage made of water, flour, sugar, etc. and "Firn" a kind of sweet dish prepared by flour, milk ank sugar, grow into a habit, far this brings in idleness and loss of spirit. With the rank of a centureon (Mansabi-i-Sani), the 'Mirza' must not cause the cover of his hubble bubble to be made of silver and put silver on the reins of horse because they would not remain with him. If he is riding with a superior officer, he must keep a step or two behind him; but on reaching a bridge he must lead the way, and return to his old place when the bridge is passed in safely. In times of misfortune he must not take anything in a brass pot is its edges are engraved, for dust remains there and is not removed even by washing. If possible he should not open his mouth at the door of the inn of "Sambal khan," for there are many absurd reasoners. He must keep himself from a few thing, if he wants to render himself free from trouble. If any one begins a long story, he should not attend it, because it is styled the prison-house of intercourse, he must in no case discuss anything with those who are addicted to discussion because this is a plague of intercourse. As far as he can he must not fetter himself with the intimacy of "Muhammad Slaih Beh" the scribe and 'Mirza Fadi Beg' a particle of the signs of whose powers of production is the book called "Kalilah wa Damnah" a very famous work of Indian tales translated into Arabic by Abdulla bin al-Mugafla, died A:D. 757 In an assembly where many people have been invited so, the "Mirza" must not go first because if he does so he shall have to do respect to many people and this case is called 'char mawja ikhtilat' (four-sided waves of intimacy i.e., a case productive of troubles). However if any one has a fancy to become a "Mirza" let him consult this treatise first.

A GIANT STURGEON.

CATCH IN A NORFOLK RIVER.

Mr. James Smart, of Norway House Welney, near Downham Market, Norfolk fishing in the River Delph at Welney Washes, near Littleport, caught a sturgeon weighing 31st. 5lb. It was 9ft. 9in. long and its girth was 5ft.

The fish was caught on a hook, five men were necessary to land it, and it was killed by having swan shot fired into its gills.

According to the estimate of Mr. David Solomons, fish salesman, of Spitalfields, the sturgeon would provide a meal for nearly a thousand people.

Mr. Solomons, who was commissioned to sell the fish, received £6 for it a few minutes after it reached him. It would, he said, probably change hands many times, and then be cut up and circulated among numerous fishmongers. "It took six porters to bring it from Liverpool Street station to my shop. It was wrapped in sacks and tied up with thick cords. I have never seen a fish so large and I thought at first a small whale had been sent to me."

Mr. James Smart, of Welney, described how the fish was captured. It was first seen on the day before its capture in some water the fishing rights, of which Mr. Smart hires. Attempts were made to shoot it, but the cartridges used were loaded with short too small to have any effect on the sturgeon's hard skin.

A large net was then drawn across the water to prevent the sturgeon retreating down the river. The following morning fresh efforts were made to shoot the fish. The cartridges were loaded with shot of the size of peas, but fired through the water they had no effect.

Mr. Smart next entered a boat, and being rowed alongside the sturgeon succeeded in forcing a large and powerful hook attached to a strong pole into its throat, and keeping its head out of the water just long enough for a man named Butcher, who also was in the boat, to shoot it. Five men were required to land the dead fish. As stated, the sturgeon was 9 ft. 9in. in length; its girth was 5ft. 6in.

One of the largest sturgeons ever caught in English waters weighed 460lb. They pass the greater part of the year in the sea, but periodically ascend large rivers. Some varieties attain a great age--200 years is the estimate of one professor—and specimens measuring from 8ft. to 11ft. in length are by no means scarce in Southern Russia and North America, where they are more frequently caught than in England.

Edward II made the sturgeon a royal fish, and whenever one is captured in the Thames it becomes the property of the Crown. Its flesh is held in some estimation. In olden English days it was always reserved for the table of the King.

THE GUELPH RENUNCIATION.

The "North-German Gazette" has published a "statement which Prince Ernest Augustus, with the consent of his father, made in a letter to the Imperial Chancellor." The letter, which was dated from Gmunden on April 20, informs the Imperial Chancellor of the resolution of the Duke of Cumberland "in the expectation of the repeal of the Federal Council's decisions of 1885 and 1907," to hand over to Prince Ernest his rights to the government in the Duchy of Brunswick. Prince Ernest added that the situation, in fact and in law, which was the basis of those resolutions which had hitherto stood in the way of a member of the House of Cumberland's assuming the government in Brunswick had been altered by recent events, in particular by his betrothal to the Princess Victoria Louise. With the consent of his father he had requested a post in the Prussian Army and taken the oath of loyalty and obedience to the Emperor. Therein, he says, lies the promise that he will not take or support any steps aiming at the alteration of Prussian territorial possessions. He expressed the conviction that these circumstances, together with his father's renunciation—to be communicated to the Imperial Chancellor at the proper time—of his claim to the Throne of Brunswick, would justify the repeal of the Federal Council's decisions.

It is generally assumed that the publication of the letter from Prince Ernest Augustus to the Imperial Chancellor will end once and for all the Brunswick and Hanover question and spell the doom of the Guelph political organization.

NEW WEDDINGS IN CHINA.

WESTERN FASHION AT MARRIAGE IN SHANGHAI.

Not the least striking of the signs of changing China is the new fashion in weddings great popularity among Chinese of the Treaty ports.

In the old style of wedding the bride was carried in closed chair to the home of her future. With him she worshipped the ancestral tablets, thereby signifying her admission to his family. But from all the feasting which made up the rest to the ceremony she was rigidly excluded.

Now Young China must have weddings on the Western line, not Christian, yet with a kind of service adapted from Prayer Book forms, with a master of ceremonies to replace the priest with best men, bridesmaids some one to give the bride away and all with the utmost pomp and publicity.

Such was the wedding of Mr. Willington Ku, a Chinese student of Columbia University, and Miss May Tang, daughter of Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the ex-Premier, which was celebrated on June 5 in Shanghai in the hall of some Chinese pleasure gardens. Miss Tang wore a Western bridal gown with long train, veil, and wreath of orange blossoms. She was supported by four bridesmaids also attired in Western style, and carrying bouquets and was given away by her father. The bridegroom was not quite in the height of fashion, as he wore a frock-coat. But the gloss on his American patent leather shoes and Piccadilly top hot defied comparison. His best man was Mr. Chu Ponson, graduate of Yale.

The bridal party were arranged on a platform surrounded by rows of friends. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who was Master of the Ceremonies, read aloud the marriage contract, to which, in answer to questions, both bride and bridegroom signified their assent. After this they exchanged rings, and a series of elaborate bowings to each other, to Dr. Wu, to the guests and middlemen, brought the service to a close.

In spite of Western fashion, the traditional middlemen who arrange the marriage beforehand, as a broker might arrange a transaction in stocks and shares, cannot be dispensed with. In very advanced circles in Canton young men and maidens have been left to do their own woing. But the results have not always been satisfactory to the old-fashioned Chinese sense of docorum, and the middleman holds his ground.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Ku left the hall in a shower of confitti, and a carriage and pair. Curiously enough, Mr. Tange had been married but four days before his daughter, and had used the same ceremonial. But when a Chinese houseboy was shown a picture of the wedding group and asked his opinion of it, he shook his head.

"My tinka old Chinaman fashion more better," he said contemptuously.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

FISHLIKE.

So great is the flood of oratory that one sympathises with the view expressed in a little story which Mr. Hewart told at a luncheon at the Liberal Club (says the "Daily Citizen"). It was of Palmerston, who once attended a dinner at Greenwich. Looking at a dish of whitebait in front of him, and then at the less inviting faces of his fellow-diners, he said: "Gentlemen, let us follow the example of these little fish—drink a great deal and say nothing."

BISHOP'S BETTING STORY.

The Bishop of Southwark, when appealing for funds for the cathedral, told an amusing story of a lady's idea of backing a horse.

He would not, said the Bishop, enter into the intricacies of the cathedral's finances because of the experience of a friend of his who tried to explain to a lady what the principles of betting were.

"If you back a horse at 10 to 1 and you put £1 on you get £10, and if you back a horse at 20 to 1 and put £1 on, you get £20," he explained.

"Yes," replied the lady, "I think I understand that quite well, but suppose you backed a horse at a quarter to one!"

TIME FOR ECONOMY.

The youth in lodgings was writing a letter on scraps and half-sheets of notepaper (says the "Manchester Guardian") when his chum came in. "Hullo" he commented "rather a scratch lot of paper, isn't it? Where's that nice new box of cream-laid, hand-made, deckle-edged, gilt-topped stuff you bought the other day? The correspondent winked. "That's quite safe, George," he responded; "but you see, the mater likes me to be economical, and I'm writing home for some shekels."

ALASKAN PHILOSOPHY.

When Archdeacon Hudson Stuck, who is reported to have won the distinction of being the first man to climb Mount McKinley, first went to Alaska he found that two mottoes were current in that country—one commercial and the other social. The commercial one was: "Nothing for nothing, and durned little for a dollar." And the social one was: "Cheer up, the worst is yet to come."

"Even when they rob you" (the Archdeacon says) "they do it so genially and frankly that it is hard to get angry, unless you happen not to have the price."

"The man who moved my baggage a hundred yards at Skagway and charged me a dollar apiece for six packages answered, when I said it was a robbery, 'Yes, it's robbery; but I want to go to Fairbanks, too!' And I had to join in the laugh."—"Manchester Guardian."

HOW TO EAT.

If they learn the art of chewing, even people whose food expenditure is only 3d. a day can make their meals last a long time (says the "Daily Chronicle.") A chewer, according to dietetic experts, is one who chews all things so long as they have any taste left in them. Gladstone, we are told, used to take thirty-two bites to every mouthful of food. The modern school of chewers would regard this as dangerously rapid eating. "I have tried chewing conscientiously," writes Mr. Eustace Miles. "A banana has cost 800 bites, a small mouthful of bread and cheese 240 bites, a greedy mouthful of biscuit (while I was walking on a Yorkshire moor) over 1,000 bites. It still seemed to taste about as much as at first: but I knew that taste by then, so I swallowed."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

Hidden Treasure

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The SEVENTH of the

MILKMAID MILK VOUCHERS

Value

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The Seventh lucky finder is

Mr. SOTANAM VENKIAR,

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You may be the next to find one of these grand prizes, for there are still

THIRTEEN MORE

to be found,

They are concealed in thirteen of the tins of

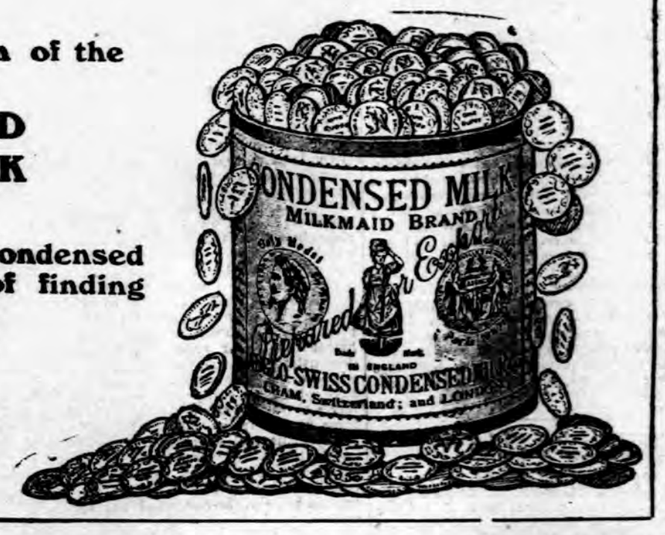
MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

that are on sale this month.

If you buy only Milkmaid Brand Condensed Milk you have every chance of finding Rs. 100.

The next tin you buy may be the lucky one.

Ask your dealer for full printed particulars and conditions.



A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as what on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Dorset Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

'HARD TIMES.'

NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and Hammers of the Robbers and the keys of thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.

Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms, and all the best people of India. Remember our

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have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa; LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India; TD. RACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

PRINCE ALBERT'S SALMON.

The officers of His Majesty's training ship Cumberland went on a fishing expedition on June 21, and secured five salmon, the captain getting a fifteen-pounder, while Prince Albert, who accompanied the party, secured a seven-pound fish.

WHY HE CHANGED HIS MIND.

A motorist, summoned at Feltham for a minor offence, complained that he only received the summons on Saturday, but said he did not want an adjournment. He asked what the penalty would be.

The Clerk: The maximum penalty is £10.

Defendant (hastily): Oh: then I think I'll have it adjourned. (Laughter.)

The Chairman: But we were not going to fine you £10; only order you to pay the costs.

Defendant Then I'll have it settled now. (Laughter.)

AN ORCHESTRA OF 6,000.

The ninth annual festival of the National Union of School Orchestras was held at the Crystal Palace when two concerts were given by over 6,000 boy and girl violinists. Crowded audiences thoroughly enjoyed the performances. Mr. T. Mee Patterson presided at the organ, Mr. R. Mollett was at the piano, Mr. Allen Gill was the conductor, and assistance was given by Miss Alice Motterway and the Westminster Cathedral quartette. Challenge shields won by the Westbury Girls' School, Barking (seniors), and the Kennington-road Boys' School (juniors) were handed to the winners during the evening.

WINDSOR'S LOSS.

The Mayor of Windsor (Councillor T. E. Luff) has made another appeal, through Lord Stamfordham, the King's Private Secretary, for the State apartments of Windsor Castle to be opened again to the public. Since January, the apartments have been closed owing to the tactics of the militant Suffragettes, and the loss to the town has been considerable. The Mayor has received the following reply :

"Windsor Castle,
"June 18, 1913.

"Dear Mr. Mayor,—In reply to letter of the 16th inst., it is needless for me to say that the King quite appreciates all the serious consequences of the closure of the State apartments. At the same time you are perfectly aware of the reasons for their not being opened as usual. The matter, however, will be again carefully considered with a hope of the early suspension of the existing restrictions.

"Yours very truly,
"Stamfordham."

STUDENTS MAD WITH DRUGS.

Two foreign students of the Latin Quarter became insane in quick succession, as the result of their addiction to the drug habit. One of them, Serge Dinguine, a Russian medical student, was in the habit of taking doses of cocaine. Seized with a fit of madness, he threw himself upon a young woman and accused her of having attempted to poison him. Gripping her by the throat, he had nearly strangled her before she could be rescued. The Russian was overpowered and sent to an asylum. The second man, a German, named Mannichter, was addicted to the use of ether. He entered his house under the influence of the drug, and was unable to open the door of his room through an inability to find the keyhole. He came to the conclusion that there were murderers inside, and, suddenly imagining that they were chasing him, he leaped over the banisters and fell three storeys into the hall. He was picked up with both legs broken and taken to the hospital in a serious condition.

MASKED BURGLARS' ATTEMPT ON A BANK.

An audacious bank robbery has occurred at Southport. A man of imposing appearance, with the lower part of his face concealed by a handkerchief and only his eyes visible, entered the Lancashire and Yorkshire Branch Bank. The cashier was alone on duty at the time, and the stranger was apparently aware of this, for he clambered over the counter, made for the money set aside in packets and helped himself. The cashier was about to close with him when he made off by the way he had come, and attempted to escape in the taxicab in which he had driven up. Emerging from another exit, the cashier was in time to warn the driver. The stranger fled up the street, but a hue and cry was raised, and he was captured after a short but exciting chase. He has in his possession an unloaded revolver and £13 in money.

CAPT. SCOTT MEMORIAL.

The Bishop of Crediton dedicated in mail week in the church of the Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport, four stained-glass windows and two panels in memory of Captain Scott and the four other members of the Antarctic expedition who perished last year. The memorial has been subscribed for by officers and men serving in the barracks, and the ships based on Devonport—the birthplace of Captain Scott. Admiral Geo. Egerton, as Commander-in-Chief, after the religious service, said: "I present these windows and the adornments of this chancel for dedication to the glory of God and in honoured memory of His chosen servant, Captain Robert Falcon Scott, and the four others of the sledge party who, on returning from their quest of the South Pole, heroically and willingly surrendered their lives in the cause to which their Lord had called them, whereby they were an honour to their King and country and an example to their fellowmen for all time."

WELL-KNOWN CRICKETER'S AFFAIRS.

The examination was concluded in the Court of Bankruptcy, London, on June 19, of Frank Mitchell, the well-known Yorkshire and South African cricketer. It was stated that the debtor, prior to 1901, had been engaged in journalism, and had also served in the South African War as a lieutenant in the Yorkshire Yeomanry. From March 1905 to April 1912, he carried on business as a stock and share broker, of the Johannesberg Stock Exchange, but in April of the latter year he closed the business and returned to England as captain of the South African cricket team, in the hope (unfulfilled), of obtaining employment in England. The statement of affairs showed ranking liabilities £1,242, and assets £2 0s., the debtor attributing his insolvency to the falling off of business on the Johannesberg Stock Exchange, in consequence of which he resigned his membership, and to his expenditure having exceeded his income. His principal creditor was for a sum of £900, in respect of money lent. A deficiency account, dating from April 14th, 1910, showed that he was then deficient to the extent of £1,022.

THE TWO SERVICES.

A BASE WITH A SINGLE SHIP.

British naval representation in the Mediterranean is brought prominently to the front by the fact that at this moment there is one armoured ship only in those waters. This condition of isolation is occupied by the battle cruiser Indomitable, flagship of Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne, and has been brought about by the home-coming of the division of the Third Battle Squadron, which has been stationed in the Mediterranean during the Balkan trouble, and the temporary withdrawal of first Cruiser Squadron, to participate in the manœuvres. Although there is nothing new in bringing ships from the Mediterranean into home waters to co-operate in the annual manœuvres, the suppression of the British flag in the Middle Sea has never declined to such a low standard as at present when, in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief on a cruise to the eastern part of the station, and the dispersal of the light cruisers there is not a single British warship now at Malta. This decline of British naval representation to almost vanishing point in the Mediterranean is, it is true, only temporary, but it is nevertheless a serious reflection on Admiralty policy that during the manœuvre period the senior flag officer holding be left with his flagship only to show the white ensign during an extended cruise in the eastern part of the Mediterranean.

PAST AND PRESENT MANŒUVRES.

Although the manœuvres this year are being arranged on a scale of unequalled magnitude, and will tax to the utmost the resources of the materiel and personnel of the Fleet, there is so far every reason to believe that the demands will not be inexhaustible. The fact that 346 ships and vessels will be engaged does not cause the authorities at the home ports so much concern as when, twenty years ago, the number of ships selected for the manœuvres was 80, of which 18 were armoured units. It is only by comparison that the extent of this year's mobilisation can be appreciated, and the four-fold increase in the number of ships that will take part in the forthcoming exercises over the total in the manœuvres of 1893, has a corresponding counterpart in the number of flag officers, the total in 1893 being five as against 23 this year. The comparison may be carried one stage further by pointing out that whereas in the 1893 manœuvres the largest ship was the Royal Sovereign (14,150 tons), pride of place in displacement in this year's mobilisation will be taken by the Princess Royal (26,350 tons). The departmental machinery by means of which practically the whole of the effective strength of the Navy in European waters will be concentrated on a war footing, will be subjected to an exacting test, from which, as the result of experience and reorganisation, it should emerge successfully.

E REIGNER RIDERS IN OLYMPIA.

The foreigner does things in a much more sensible manner. He does not regard Olympia as an appropriate place to school young officers just taking to the pastime of show jumping, and only elect are sent over to England. Added to this we must always remember that show-jumping occupies a place abroad in the military estimation which it will never attain to in this country, where polo, hunting and chasing or point racing will always be more popular. Small wonder then that year by year the foreigner improves and that year by year the standard becomes higher. That it is higher this year than last is clearly demonstrated by the faults debited to the winners. An amount which would once have got a horse easily into the prize list leaves him now well outside it. We make these remarks in no spirit of detraction to the brilliant results achieved by our foreign guests, but when we see in responsible organs of the Press that our officers cannot ride it is time to enter a protest and explain some of the reasons of our want of success.

COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.

That the State should exploit the present system of commutation of the pensions of officers belonging to our fighting Services is a national scandal and disgrace which should at once engage the attention of the representatives of the people in Parliament assembled. That this is done to the tune of about £200,000 per annum has been unblushingly admitted by a Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, who loudly condemns all inequalities and injustices among the workers of the nation both in and out of season. Yet who are more poorly paid proportionately for the quality of service they give to the nation than the officers of our naval and military forces? The poor pay given to naval officers especially is proverbial and very generally recognised yet if they seek to commute their pensions to get a fresh start in life when they leave the Service, they are charged 5 per cent on money which the Government of our rich country can borrow at 3½ per cent. If this state of affairs has arisen since the Regulations governing commutation were last revised it is high time that further alterations were made in favour of the officers who desire to commute a portion of their pensions. Men as well as officers suffer by the present usurious system and it is the business of their representatives in Parliament to endeavour to put a stop to this disgraceful state of affairs at the earliest possible moment. It is just one of those things which continue only because the Treasury officials are not put to shame by exposure of Regulations no longer just or equitable. We do not advocate any further extension of the amount at present allowed to be commuted but we do think that officers should be fairly treated when they commute to the present limit.

A BOOK ON HORSEMANSHIP.

Appropriately enough at the season of the great Horse Show at Olympia there has been published a book of the highest interest entitled "Training Young Horses to Jump," by Geoffrey Brooke (Lawrence and Jellicoe, Ltd., 5s. net). As everyone knows, the author, besides being an exceptionally fine rider to hounds, has no equal as a trainer and rider of horses at show jumping, as his many successes at Olympia during recent years testify. What he has to say on the subject is therefore of interest not only to horsemen generally but to those who would endeavour to emulate his methods and establish similar reputations for themselves. Balance, bitting, and elementary schooling are each in turn dealt with from an eminently practical point of view, while the chapter on the seat and the action of the hands is especially helpful. Show jumping has a chapter to itself, and another very useful one gives hints based on much experience for preventing some of the numerous troubles that occur with young horses. The book is well illustrated, chiefly from photographs, and is a most valuable addition to our literature of the subject. We strongly recommend all young officers of the mounted branches to obtain a copy.

HIGH SPEED AND STEAMING RADIUS.

The American naval constructors, rightly or wrongly, hold many views [illegible] the "Globe" which do not appear to [illegible] in the w[illegible] to purpo[illegible] the steadi[illegible] news in [illegible] is a matter [illegible] naval engi[illegible] ductors [illegible] as fixed [illegible] all the functions allotted to [illegible] of the [illegible] ance, that the battle cruiser Lion [illegible] and when she [illegible] apply, since her [illegible] speeds is small. [illegible] merely a flexi- [illegible] The cruise to [illegible] German cruiser [illegible] show that if she [illegible] et she would not [illegible] fuel when the day [illegible] be used as even a flexible [illegible] her low freeboard aft is likewise said to be a serious drawback on the high seas in bad weather, and she also rolls heavily. So far, American constructors argue, a proper type of battle-cruiser has not been evolved. Great speed means much space for machinery, and, therefore, on any given displacement, comparatively light armour and armaments. High speed is difficult with turbines, and the Moltke proved herself a huge coal consumer in her voyage across the Atlantic. To be really useful great speed in battle-cruisers should be accompanied by a large steaming ridius. At present neither British nor German battle-cruisers possess these essentials in any marked degree, but no doubt British designers are capable of producing ships with these qualities.

THE MOTOR CYCLE CORPS.

A Special Army Order provides for the formation of an R. E. Special Reserve unit to be known as the Motor Cycle Corps, consisting of three officers and 144 men. All ranks are required to provide themselves with serviceable motor bicycles with efficient sidecars. On mobilisation the War Office will pay [illegible] per cent. off the purchase price with a further 10 per cent deduction for every three months in use, but the price paid will not be less than 20 per cent. of the original cost. An inclusive allowance of 8s. per day of manœuvres of military duty is sanctioned. We have often urged the desirability of encouraging the civilian cyclist to place himself and his machine at the service of the nation, and we welcome the formation of the Motor Cycle Corps, if only as a timid and belated step in the right direction.

ACCIDENTS IN TORPEDO CRAFT.

There has been quite an abnormal number of accidents to torpedo craft during the last few months, both in our own and foreign fleets. It often happens that we run for considerable spells without losing a single life on seriously injuring a limb of officer or man in our flotillas of underwater and surface torpedo craft, and then we are faced with an unfortunate series of accidents, which cause the loss to the country of many valuable trained men. We have recently witnessed such a disastrous period. These fluctuations are largely accounted for by the activity or inactivity of the flotillas, as the case may be, though this explanation is generally overlooked by the lay writer. Our torpedo craft are so frail, and they are full of such delicate machinery and dangerous chemicals, that when engaged in strenuous work there is every possibility of accidents occurring, unless their crews are composed of superhumans who never make mistakes. An ordinary blunder, such as occurs in the everyday life of a civilian, often passes unnoticed except by himself and hurts nobody, but such a mistake in the case of an officer or man on board a torpedo craft may result in an accident costing many lives. There is also the danger—ever present in sea life—over which sailors have no control. All these things go to constitute a network of pitfalls which make the comparatively small number of accidents a credit rather than a discredit to naval men

CHURCH AND STATE IN INDIA.

Sir William Lee-Warner presided at the annual meeting of the Indian Church Aid Association held at the Church House on June 23. He said that public opinion forced on the authorities in India in 1813 the creation of the first bishopric, and after that seemed to have done nothing or nothing effective, in the same direction. It was not until 1880 that that humble association was started. The Bishop of St. Albans spoke of the help the association could be to the bishops of India as a means of interesting the Anglo-Indian when he came back to England. Bishop Copleston, who was elected president of the association, said he doubted whether on the whole they had lost by the connection between the Anglican Church in India and the Government. The existence of the Establishment had made the course of non-Anglican missions in India much easier than it would otherwise have been. If the Government had pressed all its claims to control, and had allowed to its chaplains and its bishops no more liberty than they were absolutely entitled to, the growth of the Church, so far as it was Anglican, must have been fatally checked. But the Government had been sympathetic and generous, and had allowed them to be controlled by the rules and principles of the Church, as a Church, far more than by those rules and claims of the Government department which might have been held to apply to them.

ROMANTIC CONFESSION OF MURDER.

A message from Jamaica, dated June 22nd, says :—A gunner named Veare, who is under arrest in the garrison guard-room at Port Royal, insists that it was he who committed the Clapham Common murder about three years ago, for which Stinie Morrison was convicted.

Veare has been examined by a doctor, who says that he is sane.

Another message dated June 23 says:—Veare has just declared to the police that there is no truth whatever in his confession; he says he knows nothing whatever of the Clapham murder, and cannot say what led him to make the implicating statement.

The man has been placed under strict medical observation.

Morrison was convicted at the Central Criminal Court on March 15, 1911, of the murder of Leon Beron on Clapham Common on New Years morning of that year. He protested his innocence when sentence of death was passed upon him by Mr. Justice Darling, and ultimately he was reprieved and removed to Dartmoor.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW SHOULDER CAPE.

An innovation which is making its presence felt in the world of fashion is that of the smart new shoulder cape. This is made of rose-hued taffetas caught in front with an old paste buckle. It is worn over a toilette composed of a rose-coloured taffetas skirt, with a tunic of Brussels applique, having bishop's sleeves of fine transparent net, clasped at the wrists with narrow black velvet ribbons. One of the transparent black tulle hats now in vogue completes the toilette.

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH MODELS.

Some very beautiful French models were worn at the production of "Le Secret" at the New Theatre. In Act I. Mme. Simone as Gabrielle Jennelot wears a beautiful gown of black and gold patterned gauze, through which gleams an under-dress of a bright shade of "old" blue moire, this note being seen again in a loosely tied sash, the ends of which fall down over the right hip. A softly falling drapery of fine black shadow lace comes over the eight shoulder, and continues to the hem of the skirt. Blanche Toutain, as Henriette Hozleur, is seen in a charming coat and skirt of a soft shade of Wedgwood blue, the skirt draped one of charmeuse, and the little short cutaway coat of silk broche. A touch of black is seen outlining the neck; a collar at the back is of grey fox, and a large muff to match is carried.

A lovely gown of simple lines is the one worn by Mme. Simone in the second act. A skirt of maize colcured satin is worn under a lace tunic, the hem and short sleeves of which are edged with a finger depth of sable. Another beautiful dress in this act is the one worn by Blanche Tontain. The skirt of this is of dead-white net, with scallops of lace inset above the hem. The tunic, of novel form, is of white tulle falling into two points towards the back. Under the tunic, across the bust, is a broad band of sulphur yellow satin stencilled with a conventional design in black and a bright shade of emerald green, the stencilling being repeated on the sulphur-coloured sash. Little transparent sleeves of modified bishop shape end with ruffles at the wrist.

TROUSER SKIRTS AT THE HORSE SHOW.

Much has been said of the grotesqueness of this season's fashions, but the gowns seen at the Horse Show at Olympia as a rule have been particularly lovely. Very few of the trouser skirts have found their way to London, but a striking example of this Parisian fashion was worn by the wife of one of the competing French officers. It was in black charmeuse, with a broad band of apple green front and back, the sides bulged in the approved Apache fashion, while two little side-pockets with bands of the same green made the effect complete. The bodice was quite simple, with a rolling collar of green, while the hat was bowler shape, with upstanding ospreys in the front.

But most of the skirts show the new vogue of bringing all the fulness well forward with a fan-like drapery that begins at the waist-line and then spreads into broad flowing folds at the feet leaving both the back and the sides quite plain. A very charming gown in this fashion was of "feuille morte" surah silk and the short-waisted bodice was made entirely of heavy embroidery in the vivid colours emanating from the Balkans.

AN ATTRACTIVE GIRL'S DRESS.

A very attractive dress for the young girl seen in one of the boxes had its sash of plaid taffetas just above the knees. It was a costume in vanila crepe and the skirt which was hardly more than a deep ruffle, was made in broad flat pleats. The bodice was finished with a deep collar in Nattier blue and with this was worn a small tilted Marie Antoinette hat with a wreath of small rosebuds and a soft bow of palest pink while a tiny pink rose was posed under the brim just over the left ear.

Another striking dress was of "vieux blanc," with a deep yellow sash that was worn well below the natural waistline in Oriental fashion, and was of softest yellow. The skirt had all the fulness well forward to give the appearance of being held up in the front and showing the neat little black satin shoes. The bodice was very full under the arms, and the Medici collar was of old lace. The hat was black, with a crown of ospreys made like a ruff of tulle.

NEW ENTENTE GREETING.

The salutation to the French President which was most popular was the single word "Tutoyons." Yet the French had seized upon it as something strange and new. The chairman of the Special Reception Committee (Mr. W. H. Thomas) states that it came among a number of suggestions for street salutations.

It was submitted to several people who had a fair knowledge of French, and they passed it.

As I understand the word, Mr. Thomas said to a Press representative it means 'Let us call one another thou,' 'Let us embrace each other,' Let's be pals'. The chairman shouldered the whole burden of responsibility for "Tutoyons" himself. "Say," he added with a laugh, "that it is the chairman's French!"

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 15th July to 6 a.m. on the 16th July :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
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Total mortality from all causes		£6

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"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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